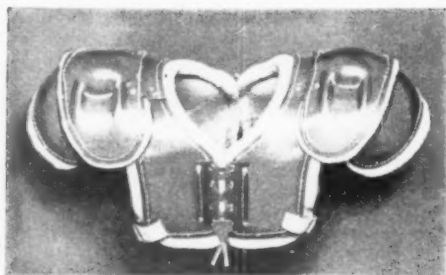




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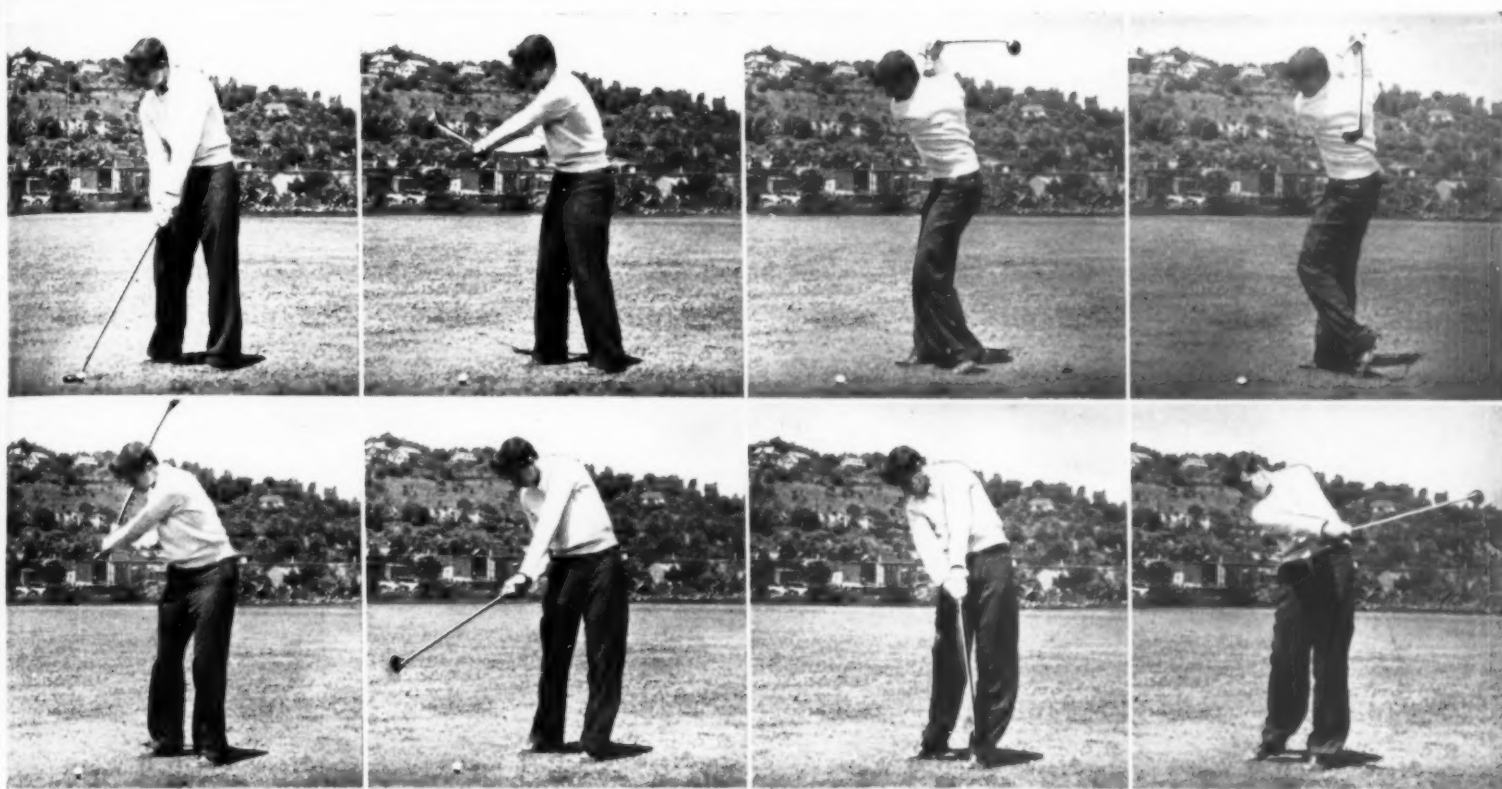
# BULLETIN..



## SOME TIPS ON THE GOLF SWING

By R. B. RUTHERFORD

R. B. RUTHERFORD  
*Golf Coach*  
Pennsylvania State College



Starting from a slightly bent position (from the waist up), the golfer brings his club up with almost a straight arm. The left knee bends naturally toward the ball as the hips start their pivot. Note (in the 4th picture) that the club over the right shoulder is *not* wrapped around the neck at the

finish of the upswing. The hips now unwind, and the right arm takes control of the swing. The actual hit is accomplished by a straightening of the right arm. Remember: keep your eye on the ball, hit *through* the ball and not *at* it, and start bent, stay bent and finish bent.



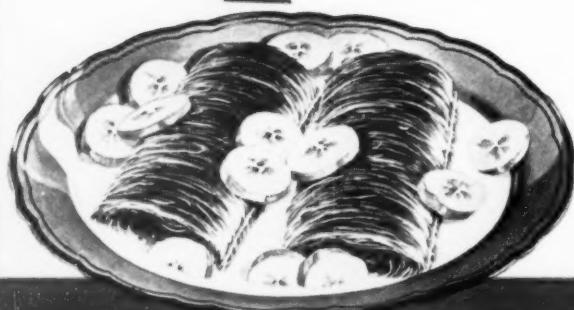
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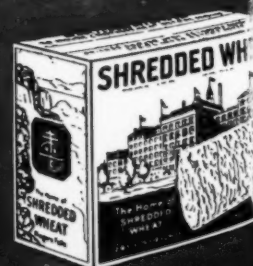
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# SCHOLASTIC COACH

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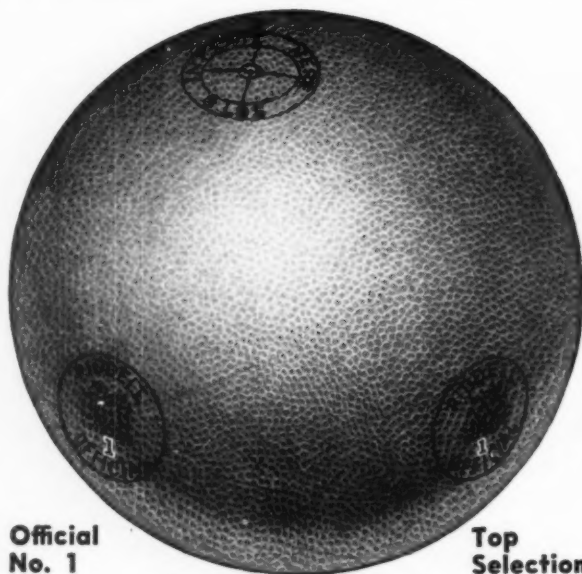
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## New Book

*THE ATHLETIC PLANT (Layout, Equipment, Care). By Emil Lamar. Pp. 296. Illustrated—photographs and drawings. New York: Whittlesey House. \$3.*

LAMAR'S volume fills a pressing need for a book that contains the dimensions and specifications of the various athletic fields and equipment. The technical nature of the problem of designing an athletic plant—that is, the arrangement of a running track, baseball diamond, football field, jumping pits, etc. with respect to the boundaries of the sites and with respect to each other—has always been a source of difficulty to schools and colleges. The book should prove invaluable to those who are responsible for the maintenance, care, equipment and layout of the plant.

The author, who is an instructor of physical education and track coach at the Berkeley, Calif., High School, believes that there is no reason why much of the necessary athletic equipment cannot be constructed right in the school by the mechanical arts or school shop department. And he shows how it can be done, by giving assembling plans, lists of materials and helpful drawings and illustrations. Lamar covers practically every sport, both winter and summer, indoor and outdoor. Full chapters are devoted to night lighting for play areas, sound installations and their uses, and suggestions and ideas for bleacher construction. He also includes complete directions for the construction of such accessories as field markers and scoreboards.

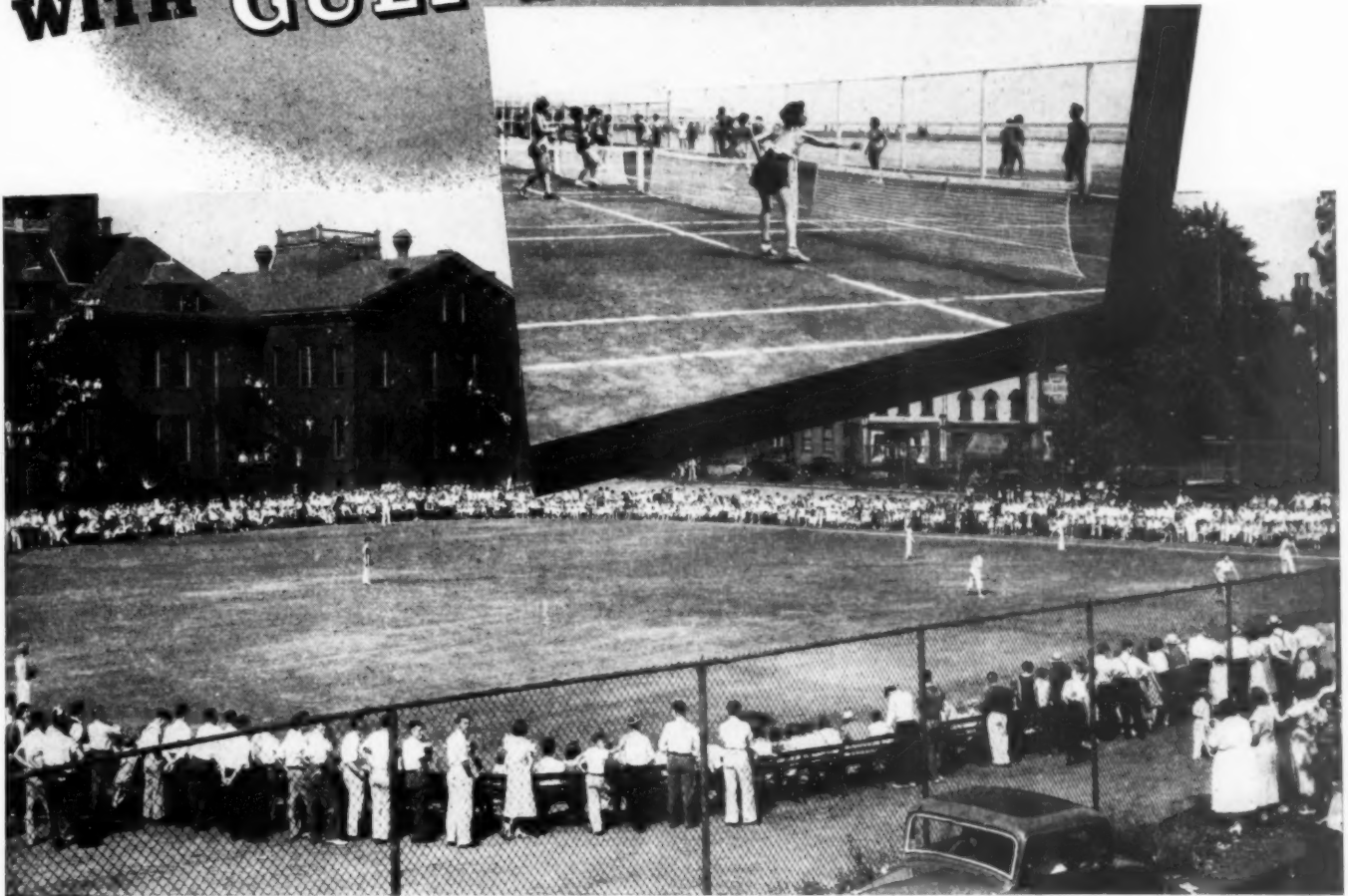
Lamar covers his subject methodically in eleven chapters, including a final chapter on the efficient handling of athletic contests. He believes that faulty management on the part of school authorities in running an athletic contest has often had serious consequences, such as the severance of athletic relations between schools. For the smaller institutions, especially high schools, which do not employ full-time athletic managers, Lamar recommends the use of a joint student-faculty committee to stage the contest. Each member of the committee must be responsible for certain duties in connection with the contest.

For example, some of the constructive measures for putting on a football game between two high schools might be as follows: (1) Exchange of eligibility lists at least five days before the contest. (2) Sale of student tickets. (3) Planning of rooting sections and band arrangements. (4) Faculty supervision of all entrance gates. (5) Posting of "No Smoking" signs. (6) Accessible lavatories with proper signs as to their location. (7) Distribution of programs. (8) Sensible cheer leaders. (9) An efficient group of scorers to handle the scoreboard.

The book is a fine addition to the Whittlesey House (McGraw-Hill Book Co.) sports shelf.



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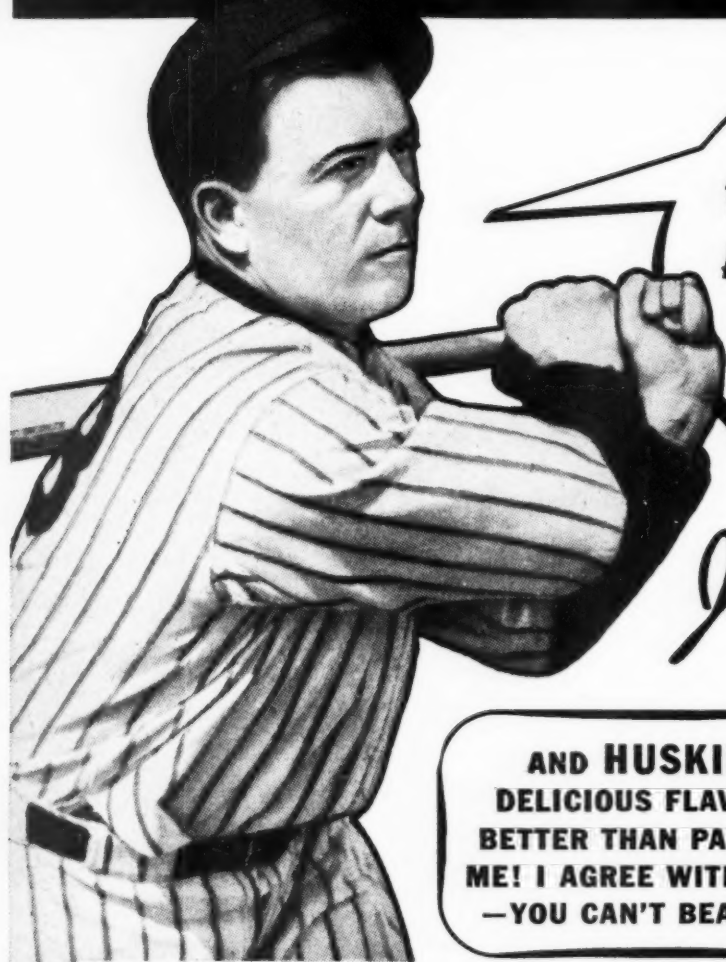
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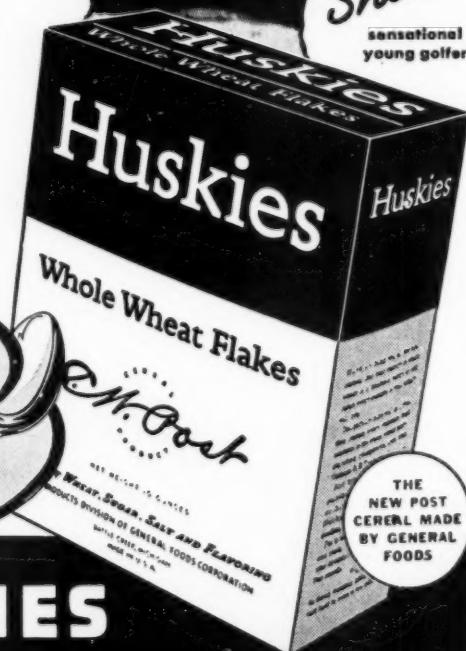
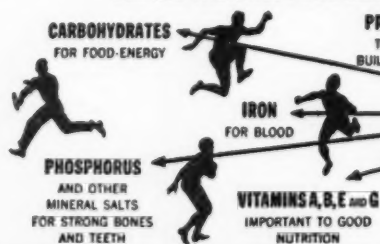
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*Huskies Eat* HUSKIES

**E**ARLY in 1934, Lawson Robertson, coach of both the University of Pennsylvania and American Olympic track teams, threw a bombshell into the track world with a piece in the *Saturday Evening Post*, entitled "Burning Up Boyhood."

The kick-back was terrific. Many a bloodless battle was fought in the locker rooms of the nation over the pros and cons of Robertson's assertions. Most caustic of the Robertson critics was Dr. S. E. Bilik, one of the country's leading authorities on athletic injuries and author of "The New Trainer's Bible."

In a letter to the editor, Dr. Bilik challenged the Penn coach, or anyone for that matter, to bring forward a single case of a burnt-out youngster. "There are none," he said. "The athletic heart is a myth." And there the matter rested when we retired for the summer.

By fall the subject was to us a "sleeping dog," and we let it lie. It slumbered undisturbed for four years, or up until the other day when we picked up the telephone and heard the familiar voice of Dr. Bilik. The Doctor was still wrought up about the Robertson article! He believed that its influence was still being felt. Could we furnish him with a weapon to fight this influence in the homes of America? We were unable to comply with the Doctor's request at the time, but on page 10 in this issue James E. Curtis, director of athletics at the University High School in Minneapolis, gives his views on the subject in the article, "High School Athletes Burnt Out?"

### Burning out old age

Since we last heard from the Doctor, we have been carrying on a private investigation. The results amazed us. All of our findings lead us to believe that the system of athletics today is "burning out old age." The major baseball leagues, for example, are full of players between the ages of 35 and 40 who practically trip over their long gray beards. To earn their daily bread, they must expose themselves day after day to the dangers of what Robertson terms an "athletic heart." Aren't they aware of what may happen to them? Or don't they read the *Saturday Evening Post*?

The Boston Marathon is another pernicious influence that is undermining the old guard. Although it seems a peculiar way to spend an afternoon, the field every year is

# Here Below

cluttered up with ancients out for a 26-mile trot. This year the race had as an entrant, Peter Foley, who is 85 years "young." He started running marathons at 50, stopped at 75 to catch his breath, and picked up again last year.

Several weeks ago, Foley slid his creaking limbs into a pair of purple-striped trunks and picked 'em up and laid 'em down for four and a half hours—about two hours more than required by the winner. When they picked him up over the finish line, he gasped, "There's life in the old dogs yet."

**J**EANNETTE FULLER of 1926 Apple Street, Williamsport, Pa., wins the \$10 plum in *Scholastic Coach's* contest to select an appropriate title for the coaches wives' column. The winning suggestion, "Says the Coach's Wife," already adorns the column on page 38.

The response to our contest was gratifying. Coaches' wives from coast to coast flooded us with suggestions. Needless to say the final selection presented a problem almost as difficult to solve as the zone defense on one of those old community center floors. The choice finally narrowed down to four: "The Kitchen Shelf" by Mrs. Harry Edgar of Beallsville, Pa.; "Running Interference" by Rosalie H. Dienstein of Taft, Calif.; "For the Coach's Coach" by Beth Atkinson of Lansing, Mich.; and the ultimate choice.

Honorable mention also goes to Frank Colucci of Flint, Mich., for submitting the largest number of suggestions—18. (His wife must be pressing him pretty hard for that new summer hat.) Another excellent suggestion was "The Bench Widow" sent in by Wesley G. Bovinet (Cobden, Ill.) on behalf of his wife who "did not have much confidence" in its winning. Space limits us to the mention of only a handful of the suggested titles, so we'll close by extending our sincere thanks to all you readers who entered our contest.

**W**HEN Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows vaulted 14 ft. 11 in. last spring, we commented on their record performance in this department and passed along a few suggestions on how to bring the descending body safely to earth. We did this facetiously. We hardly believed that there would ever come a time when the descent would actually become perilous. Yet this has come to pass. Oddly enough, this has

not occurred in the pole vault, but in the high jump.

We have reference to a letter from Floyd A. Rowe, directing supervisor of the Bureau of Physical Welfare in Cleveland, to E. A. Thomas, National Federation representative on the Track and Field Rules Committee. Rowe reported an unusual increase in the number of accidents in the high jump during the 1937 season. Ten Cleveland boys broke their arms in this event — this out of 150 reported accidents of a serious nature in all schools. The season before six boys broke their arms.

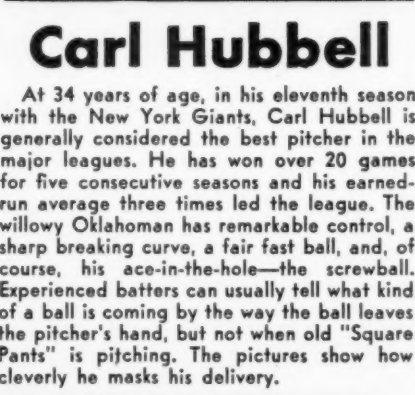
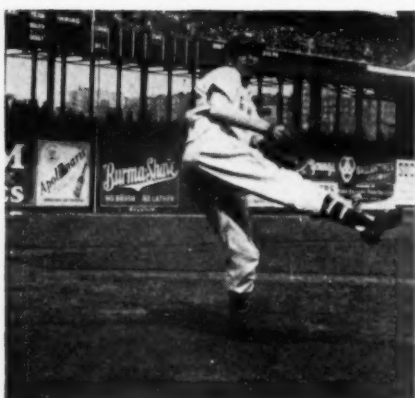
### Epidemic of broken arms

Rowe attributes this epidemic of broken arms to the rule change in 1935. Prior to that season, the rule book had specifically stated that one or both feet must precede the body and head in going over the bar and that neither diving nor somersaulting over the bar shall be permitted. These clauses were stricken out of the book in 1935, so that a legal jump was simply defined as one made from a one-foot take-off.

We don't know the statistics in other cities but Rowe informs us that in Cleveland, cases of broken arms increased from a total of nine for the three seasons preceding 1935 to twenty-two over a similar period after the rule change.

Putting two and two together, it appears that our high school jumpers are now diving as well as jumping over the bar. We know of many college athletes who dive rather than jump. Ed Burke of Marquette is one. When Burke clears the bar and starts nose-diving to the ground, the wonder is that he doesn't break more than his arm. But the Marquette athlete is a finished performer and has so perfected his style that he constantly hovers around world record heights. The technique of the high school jumper, on the other hand, is still in the transition stage. If he is a diver, injury incidence is bound to be high since the arms alone must absorb the shock of the fall.





## Carl Hubbell

At 34 years of age, in his eleventh season with the New York Giants, Carl Hubbell is generally considered the best pitcher in the major leagues. He has won over 20 games for five consecutive seasons and his earned-run average three times led the league. The willowy Oklahoman has remarkable control, a sharp breaking curve, a fair fast ball, and, of course, his ace-in-the-hole—the screwball. Experienced batters can usually tell what kind of a ball is coming by the way the ball leaves the pitcher's hand, but not when old "Square Pants" is pitching. The pictures show how cleverly he masks his delivery.



# PRACTICE DRILLS ON INSIDE BASEBALL

By Dominick J. Torpe

Dominick J. Torpe, baseball coach and health education instructor at the George Washington High School in New York City, organizes his baseball practice sessions around a series of actual game situations.

**I**N BASEBALL, or in any other sport, the practice session should not be a hit-or-miss affair. An enormous amount of work confronts the coach before he can arrive at the finished product and there can be no loitering on the way. To get the most out of each session, the coach should prepare a definite plan of practice beforehand and explain it to the squad during a board talk, which may be given while the team is waiting for the diamond to be prepared for play.

Before taking the field for a practice session (or game), the players should warm up thoroughly and check the position of the sun and the direction of the wind. The coach can then send them to their positions for infield and outfield practice. Allow the infield to throw the ball around several times.

## Pre-game fielding drill

We are now ready to play for one: Beginning with the third baseman and continuing to the right, hit easy grounders straight at the infielders. The play is made to first base. The next round is hit to the left of the infielders, followed by a round to the right of them.

For the double play you may follow the same sequence or just have two rounds—one with each man going toward his base and the other going away from it. On the balls hit to the left side of the diamond, the second baseman covers the bag and acts as the pivot. On the balls hit to the right side of the diamond, the shortstop covers the bag and acts as the pivot. Inasmuch as these are force outs, stress the importance of throwing chest high.

After the double play, follow up with a slow roller to each man and have him come in fast to make the play at the plate. Throws to the plate in this case should be made low and to the third base foul line corner of the plate. Top this off with two infield flies, one coming in and the other going out.

Hit a grounder to each outfielder and have him make the play to third base. Hit a fly to each outfielder and have him make the play to the plate. The first baseman should cut in and line up

with the throw. He allows the ball to go through. Hit a grounder to each outfielder and have him make the play to the plate. The first baseman should cut off the throw and make the play to second base.

Let us assume that for today's session, in addition to hitting and fielding practice the coach would like to cover the following: Under defensive play—(1) Covering of first base by pitcher on all balls hit toward right field. (2) Procedure with man on first base, none out and a bunt is in order. (3) Procedure when a batter singles to right field with a man on second base.

Under offensive play: (1) The sacrifice bunt with a man on first. (2) The hit-and-run with a man on first. (3) Sliding.

With the pitching staff lined up behind the pitcher's mound, a ball is rolled or batted toward the first baseman who makes an underhand toss to the pitcher who is coming over to cover the bag. The toss should be about shoulder high and should get to the pitcher when he is about two steps away from the bag.

With a man on first base and a bunt in order, the infielders have definite assignments. The first baseman will hold the runner close to the bag. The second baseman will take a step or two nearer to first base. The shortstop remains in position. The third baseman comes in on the grass. As the pitcher delivers the ball to the batter, the first and third basemen cut in and cover the bunt on the first and third base side of the diamond. The pitcher covers the center of the diamond. The second baseman leaves his position and comes over to cover first base. The shortstop cuts over and covers second base. The catcher will call the play, depending upon whether the runner can be put out at second or first. If the ball is bunted to the right side of the diamond, the third baseman cuts back and protects his base.

Stress the fact that the shifting of the infield should not take place until the batter has indicated by the change of his stance that he is going to bunt. Also impress on the men who make the plays that the throws to the bases should be shoulder high. This makes it easier for the baseman to make the force out and remove himself from the path of the runner.

With a man on second, the batter singles to the outfield. The first baseman cuts in and lines up with the throw to the plate. The pitcher also lines up with the throw, but about twenty-five feet behind the catcher. The catcher steps up to cover the plate. The third baseman steps in and without interfering with the runner, causes him to make a wide turn around third base. The outfielder making the play, throws

directly at the first baseman. The throw should be at about the height of the first baseman's head.

If the runner scoring from second can be put out at the plate, the catcher shouts, "Let it come," with the accent on the word "come." If the runner scoring from second is beyond the point where he can be put out at the plate, then the catcher shouts, "Cut it off," accenting the word "off." Upon hearing the word "off," the first baseman cuts off the throw and makes the play to second base to get the runner who is trying to stretch his single on the throw to the plate. These throws should be made low so that the ball can be placed in front of the bag. The runner then slides right into it and literally tags himself out.

## Offensive play

The sacrifice bunt may be practiced during the batting session. After a batter has had his last cut at the ball, he runs down to first base. The next batter gives the bunt sign. The runner takes several steps toward second and stops. His weight is evenly distributed so that he can break either way. The batter pivots and is ready to bunt. If the ball is bad and the batter lets it go, the runner returns to first. If the ball is good and the batter bunts the runner on first dashes for second. Only good balls should be bunted.

The hit-and-run may also be practiced during the batting session. After the hitter has taken his last cut, have him run down to first base. The batter flashes the hit-and-run sign and the runner returns it. As the pitcher delivers the ball to the plate, the runner on first dashes for second. The batter swings at the ball no matter how bad the pitch may be. The ideal spot to try to hit the ball is behind the runner, toward right field. However, it is wise to have the boys hit straight away and try to get a good piece of the ball.

It should be made clear to the batter that he must offer at the ball. This is done to protect the runner. If the batter does not offer at the pitch, the runner may be thrown out at second and the team may lose confidence in the signals.

Sliding practice may be held in a pit containing soft dirt and sawdust. Place a base in the center of the pit and have your squad line up in single file. Explain to the boys that you are assuming that the ball is coming from the left of the runner. After a short run, have the boys slide to the right of the bag, and hook it with the left foot. Then with the ball coming from the right side of the runner, have them slide to the left and hook the bag with the right foot. With the ball coming directly at the baseman, have the runner slide feet first directly for the bag.

# PROGRESSIVE HANDICAP TRACK MEETS

By Harry Werbin

A former captain of the Michigan State Normal College cross-country team, Harry Werbin has had seven years experience in handicap road races and track meets. The purpose of his article is two-fold. First, to provide the director of a high school or college intramural program with suggestions for the organization of a progressive handicap meet in which every individual competing has an even chance to win. And second, to provide coaches of small schools with a program which will hold the interest of their athletes, help find new material for the teams and eliminate the expense of dual meets.

**H**ANDICAP meets are not new. For many years, track meets in most of the eastern cities were basically handicap meets. These events drew thousands of athletes, primarily because every one knew, before he competed, that he had a fair chance of winning. Handicap road races were quite popular for many years, and it was not uncommon to see three or four hundred athletes competing in one of these races.

In the beginning, promoters of handicap meets were interested primarily in giving the participants a fair and equal chance to win—a true democratic ideal. Sprinters like Jake Weber, present trainer of Fordham University, Lawson Robertson, coach of University of Pennsylvania, Paddock and McAllister; such high jumpers as Spitz and Osborne; outstanding shot putters as Adelman and Sexton; Venzke, Rosenkrantz, and Mel Sheppard—middle distance runners; and distance runners like Tom Ottey and Bill Zepp—all received their starts indirectly through handicap meets.

Today, that situation does not exist because of too great specialization and commercialism in these meets. The promoters are not interested in running meets for the good of the participants, but primarily to satisfy the "world record lust" of spectators. Thus, the athlete who is not outstanding is deprived of the chance to compete in these big meets. He knows that he has no chance of winning, and the promoters will not accept his entry if he is not a world's record holder or near holder.

## Offers incentive

Yet the importance of these meets cannot be underestimated. From the psychological standpoint, handicap meets offer the beginner an incentive to compete and further his interest in the sport. Place the starting runner against Jesse Owens, Glenn Cunningham or Johnny Woodruff, and the result will be disastrous. This might discourage him from further competition. But give him a fair chance to come through in competition with these men by giving him a handicap, and the result will be entirely different. His interest in the sport will be intensified because of the prestige that his winning against such competition will give him, and his attitude later will be one of competition with himself, not with others.

Progressive handicap meets will fit in well with the program of the intramural director. The purpose of intramural sports is to give every one a chance to participate in a healthful

**Handicaps should be given in proportion to the average time of the best man in the race**

recreational activity, but it does not give every one an equal chance. How many times, even in an intramural program, when boys are pitted against each other in group or individual sports, one team or individual is very much better than the other. In a handicap meet, this is not true; every one will be enjoying himself and fulfilling the purpose of the intramural program.

## Aid coach of small school

These meets prove helpful to the coach of small schools since they aid him to watch the progress of his experienced men and help to find new ones. They also enable him to provide competition for his best men who might lose interest and condition because of a lack of competition. This competition will force the star athlete to keep in condition and will give him a better mental attitude.

It is not the writer's intention to ignore the social and psychological factors that dual meets provide, but merely to show how money can be saved from already decreased track budgets. Three or four handicap meets at home, one reciprocal dual meet, a state meet, and perhaps a national meet are enough for any track athlete in a season. The handicap meets at home will not interfere with the athlete's education, and will prevent him from going stale near the end of the season when he is usually most needed. By replacing dual meets with handicap meets, the coach can get just as good results,

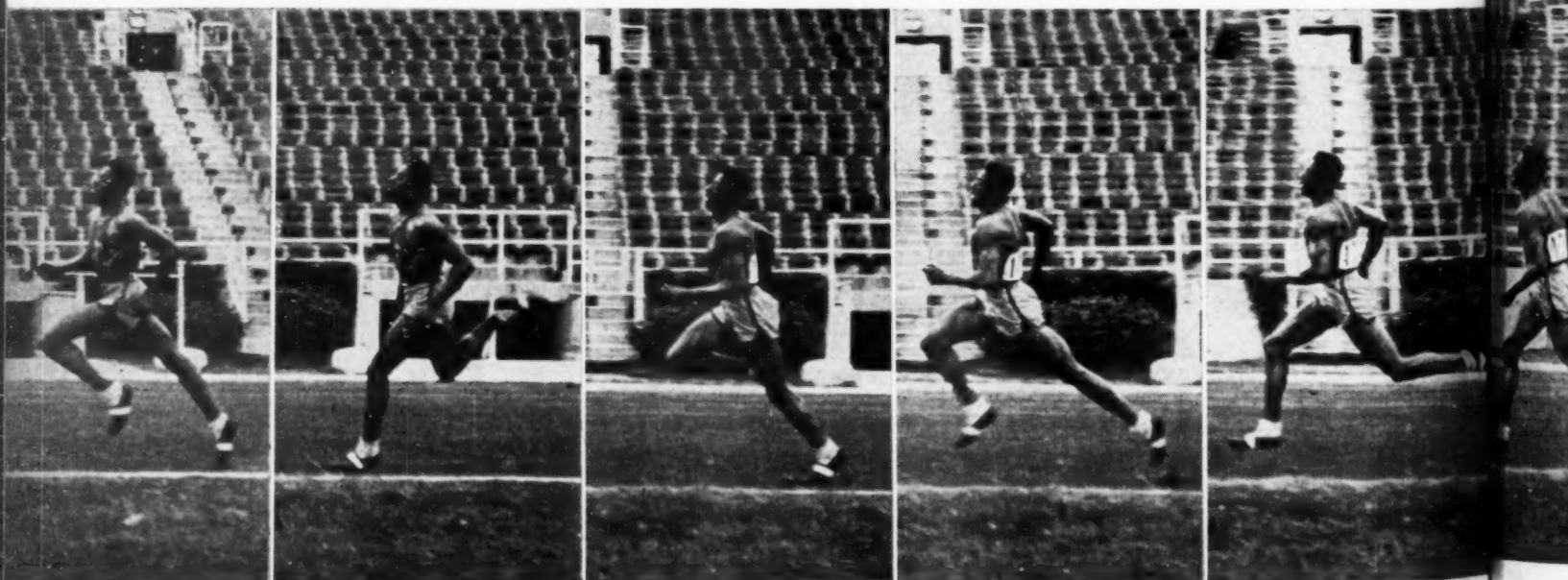
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and save much money that can be utilized elsewhere.

Handicap meets should be started after two or three weeks of preliminary training. Conditioning is an important factor before any sort of competition. Without it, athletes may injure muscles and tendons that may keep them out of competition for the whole season.

It is of course imperative to carefully organize the meets. Competent men should be selected, and the regular run of officials should be used. The official handicapper, whose duty is to handicap men as he sees fit, should be a man who is familiar with the athletes and one who will keep data about them during successive meets.

All running events and field events, except the hurdles, should be handicapped by yardage. In the case of the hurdles, time handicaps should be given with all men starting from scratch so none of them will lose steps to the first hurdle.

### Proportional handicaps

Handicaps should be given in proportion to the average time of the best man in the race. If the 440 man does 52 seconds, his time (52 seconds) is divided into the distance (440) to give his average distance per second, 8.5 yards. If another athlete runs the same distance in 58 seconds, he is six seconds slower than the best man. He is given 51 yards handicap (8.5 yards x 6).

Of course we must consider that the handicap man has less distance to cover than the scratch man, so five or six yards are deducted according to the discretion of the handicapper. Thus, the 58-second quarter-miler will be given a handicap of 45 yards

on the scratch man, and each will have a fair chance. The formula for this method of handicapping is as follows:

$$\text{Handicap} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Best man's time}} \times (\text{Handicap's time} - \text{Best man's time})$$

$$\frac{440}{52} \times (58 - 52) = 51 \text{ yds. (Handicap)}$$

A limit handicap should be set in all events. Otherwise, some men may not run their best in order to get a larger handicap. Also, the handicapper must use his discretion in the case of those who show no ability. It would be ridiculous to give a handicap to a man according to his ability when he can throw the 12-lb. shot only 25 or 30 ft. He will not show much more ability, and he is probably not fitted for that event. Therefore, a set limit handicap is given to him.

### Events and handicaps

This following formula, based on the writer's past experience, may be used with discretion by the director or coach.

100-yd. dash	scratch	10-12 yds.
220	"	28-30
440	"	40-45
880-yd. run	"	60-65

**OLYMPIC 800-METER CHAMPION:** The pictures show "Long" John Woodruff, 6 ft. 4 in. University of Pittsburgh star, winning the 440-yard dash at the 1937 I.C. 4A's at Randall's Island (N. Y.) in 47s. flat, tying the intercollegiate record. Woodruff's tremendous physical advantages more than compensate for his unorthodox running form. At times the Olympic champion finds it difficult to run in a straight line, and wobbles from side to side. But his nine-foot stride makes up, with something to spare, any distance he may lose by a meandering course. Like Herbert (page 34) Woodruff is gifted with a bounding stride and a wealth of natural speed. The bounce from the stride accounts for what appears to be an excessive kick-up in the second, seventh and ninth pictures. This is a by-product of the stride rather than a running fault. He carries his head further back than Herbert's, but like the N. Y. U. star has a good body lean and is utterly relaxed. Woodruff's shoulders appear to be turning as he runs—a fault. In this meet, Woodruff doubled up and won the 880-yard run going away. Many experts believe that with his speed, stride and stamina, Woodruff can be converted into a top-notch miler.

Mile Run	"	125-150
Two-Mile Run (College men only)	"	250-300
120-yd. high hurdles	"	2.5 s.-3 s.
220-yd. low 16-or 12-lb. shot-put	"	5.5 s.-6.5 s.
Discus	"	10-12 ft.
High Jump	"	40-45 ft.
Broad Jump	"	8 in.-10 in.
Pole Vault	"	4 ft.-4 ft. 6 in.
	"	2 ft. 6 in.-3 ft.

Men who finish in the first four places should have their handicaps decreased in the next race. The men who failed to place will retain their handicap, thus giving them another chance to come through and making the others work a little harder next time. In this way, all will progress.

A record should be filed after each meet so that the handicapper may refer back for information on how men are progressing, and to enable the coach to watch the athlete's progress.

To further sustain interest, ribbons may be given for the first four places and inexpensive gold, silver, or bronze charms at the end of a series of three or four meets. Inexpensive plaques may be awarded to those athletes who show the most progress for the season.

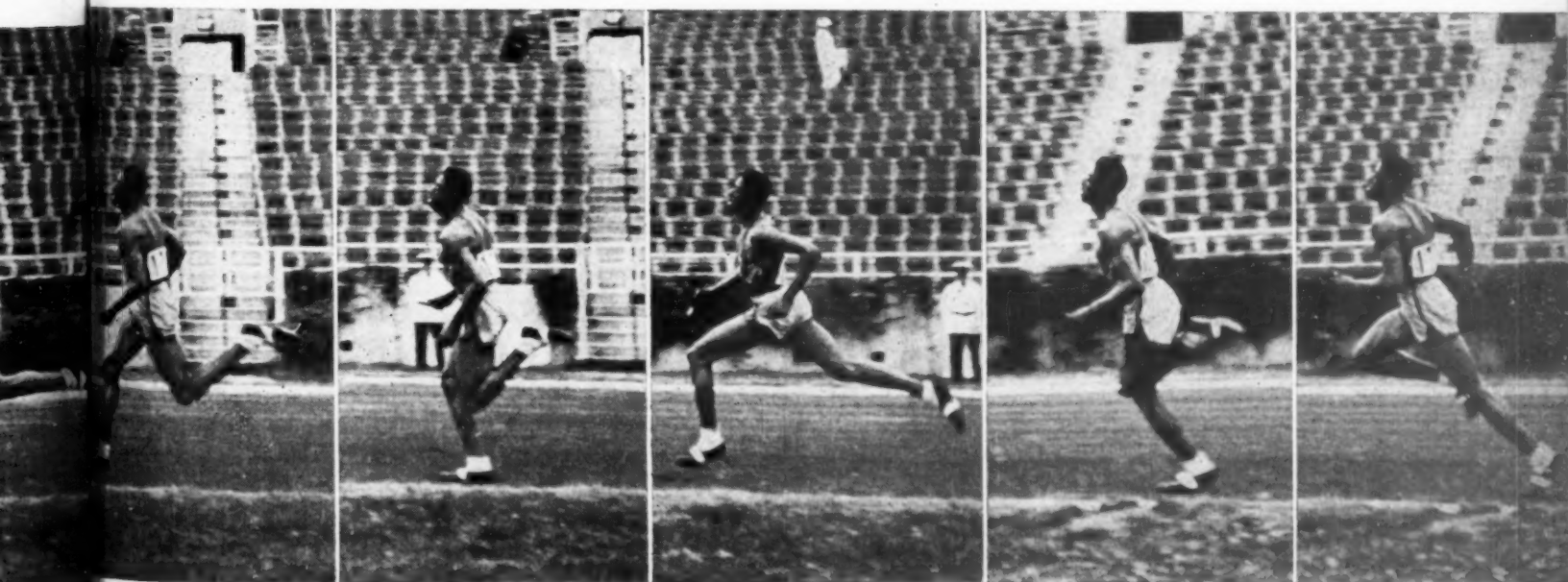
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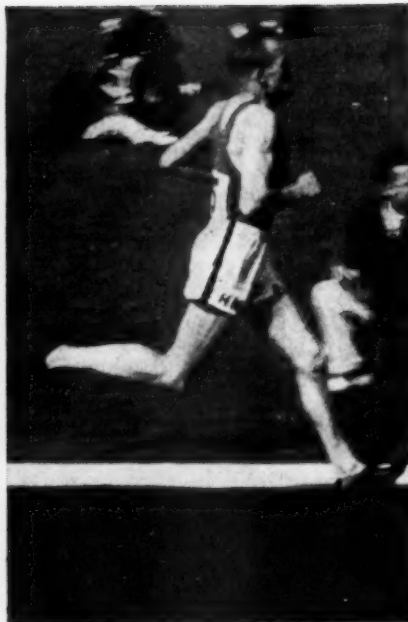
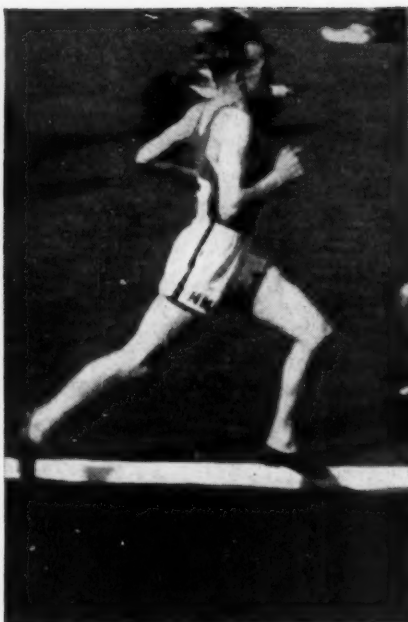
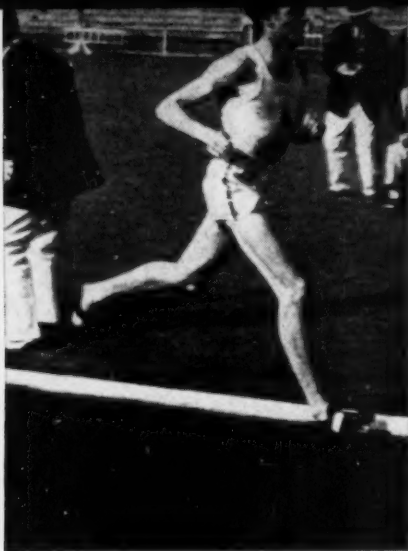
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## HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES BURNT OUT?

By James E. Curtis

Several years ago, Lawson Robertson, track coach of the University of Pennsylvania and the American Olympic teams, created quite a furor in the athletic world with an article, "Burning Out Boyhood," in the Saturday Evening Post. Robertson deplored cases where the high school athlete turns up after graduation, "burnt out," and would restrict all competition in track and football to the senior class. James E. Curtis, director of athletics at the University High School in Minneapolis, Minn., believes the failure of a star high school athlete to "click" in college, is due not so much to over-indulgence or "burning out" but to the fact that he reached his athletic peak in high school.

**S**O COMMON is the theory that over-indulgence in prep school athletics prevents a boy from athletic success in college, that this has become the accepted alibi of many disillusioned college freshmen.

No one questions that true over-indulgence in anything is harmful,

high school athletics not excepted. However, our present rules regarding medical examination of all athletes and the sensible limitations that are placed upon practice periods and playing schedules, plus improved coaching techniques, playing facilities and equipment, all tend to inhibit practically everything that can be truly termed over-indulgence.

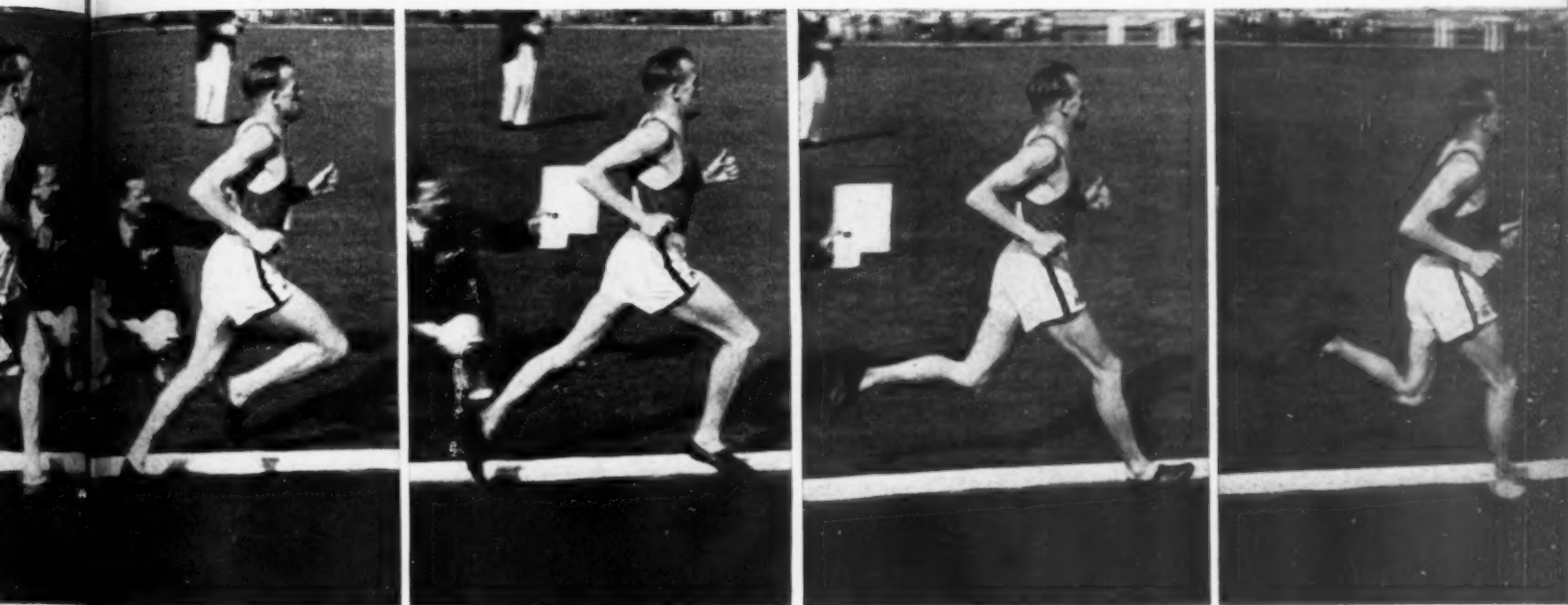
High school boys are in a very impressionable age. Place them upon a team and they become stars. If their team wins a few games, they become heroes. They often lack balance and a true sense of proportions. They sometimes forget that their team is one of hundreds which will have boys competing for positions on the college teams. Very often it is not until they reach college that they become aware of their true athletic

status. They were stars and heroes in prep school. If they flop in college, isn't it a handy thing to say that they were burned out by too much high school athletics?

Then again there is the rather common case of two boys, one of whom was a star athlete in high school, but couldn't make the squad in college. The other boy could not make the squad in high school, but became the star in college. The obvious conclusion, of course, has been that the first boy was burned out by too much high school athletics. College coaches often point with pride to some college star who did not compete in prep school athletics. The impression they generally create, even though they do not always state it, is, "Here is a boy who was not spoiled by high school athletics."



**Joe McCluskey**



**Henry Nielsen**

The development of athletic skills is closely associated with skeletal and muscular growth. We are able to perform certain motor skills simply because the mechanical or structural arrangement of our body lends itself to such performance. True, such factors as emotional control, kinesthetic sensation, competitive spirit, training, and desire to excel, all make important contributions; however, they are secondary to skeletal and muscular growth.

High school athletics are played mostly during the period termed adolescence. It is in this period that rather pronounced physical and physiological changes take place. Growth curves make a very rapid rise during the latter half of this period. No one questions the fact that size and strength are very important factors influencing athletic success.

We recognize that the time of onset of puberty is not the same for all individuals; in fact, it normally

**STUDY OF FORM FOR LONG DISTANCE RUNNING:** Taken in different races but on the same track, these pictures offer a stride for stride comparison of the running forms of Joe McCluskey, erstwhile Fordham University long distance star who now runs under the colors of the New York Athletic Club, and Henry Nielsen of Denmark, world's record holder at 3000 meters.

Both men emphasize smooth, rhythmic strides of optimum length, a minimum output of energy and relaxation of muscles. The arm action is less vigorous than in middle distance running and the lead foot lands so that the work is more evenly distributed among the muscles of the leg. This is accomplished by making initial contact with the ground well back on the ball of the foot with the heel slightly touching. Long distance runners do not lift their knees as high as middle distance men.

Nielsen uses a straighter trunk carriage than McCluskey and throws his chest out farther. This is characteristic of the European style of distance running. European track men believe that the elevated chest facilitates breathing and permits full striding with a minimum expenditure of energy. McCluskey's form is typically American. His trunk angle is more pronounced than Nielsen's and his chest is carried in a more natural manner. America's long distance ace—Don Lash, with whom McCluskey has run some stirring races—runs in much the same fashion as Paavo Nurmi—European style.

varies over a period of three or even four years. Hereditary and environmental factors play a large part in determining the start of adolescence. It is interesting to note, also, that there is a rather close relationship between the onset of puberty and the length of the growth period—that is to say, the earlier the time of puberty, the shorter the growth period. From this it follows that it is only natural

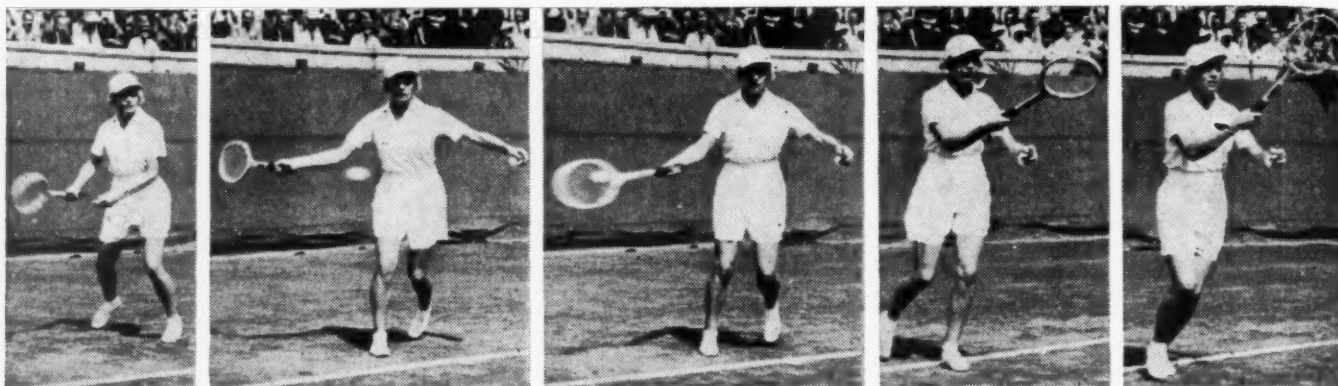
to expect high school athletes as a group to be those who have matured the earliest. Many boys who ultimately will be large capable athletes are still relatively weak, immature, awkward boys during their high school years.

High school athletes burned out? Well, in most cases, it is only an alibi to explain failure to recognize the facts or to live up to expectations.



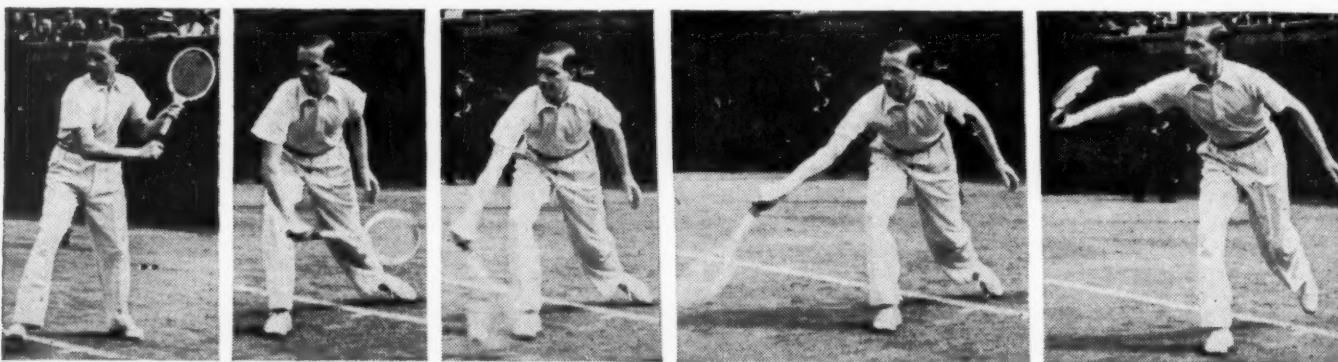
# Stars of the Tennis World

*Four Famous Internationalists in Progressive Action Pictures*



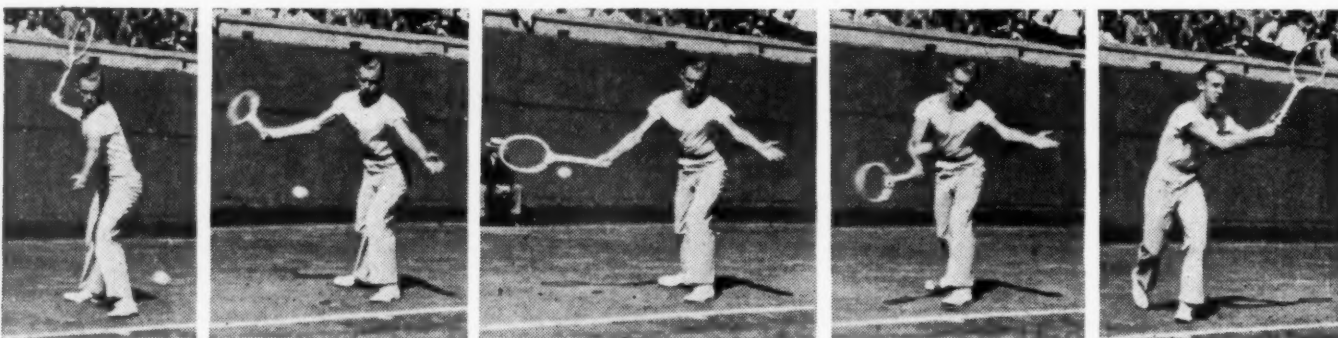
**ALICE MARBLE** of California, ranked No. 1 among U. S. women stars for the past two years, is shown making a sliding

forehand shot. This stroke conceals the direction of the ball and is made by allowing the wrist to precede the racket head.



**BARON GOTTFRIED VON CRAMM** of Germany takes a fast-dropping ball on his backhand. The Baron, second in world's

ranking, was snapped by *Scholastic Coach* at the National Championships. Donald Budge defeated him in the finals.



**JOSEPH R. HUNT** of California "leans" into one. Hunt is showing excellent form for a hard-hit flat drive. Note the

fully extended arm and the racket swung parallel to the ground. This ball is hard to return as it has a low bounce.



**JOHN BROMWICH** of Australia is a "two-fisted" tennis player. Bromwich, who has defeated both von Cramm and

Budge during the tennis season in Australia this winter, is left-handed, uses two hands to make his backhand stroke.



# BADMINTON—A CO-RECREATIONAL SPORT

By Carl Jackson and Lester Swan

This is the second of a series of three articles by Carl H. Jackson and Lester A. Swan of the Northern Evening High School (for adults) in Detroit, Mich. Last month the authors covered grip and racquet position, holding the bird and the service. They continue with bird flights and the return, and the fundamental strokes.

**O**RDINARILY, badminton bird flights are not clearly distinguished from stroking technique. The two of course are inseparable in practice because both are tied together by strategy, but for teaching purposes they should be treated separately. The fundamental flights are illustrated in the accompanying series of diagrams (Diags. 1-5) together with the choice of return suited to each. We present the subject in outline, leaving with the reader the responsibility of studying the diagrams in the light of his own experience and expanding them to fit his own game strategy.

This is the proper approach, as we see it, to the teaching of strategy. The construction of the bird, which imparts certain peculiarities to its flight, makes badminton primarily a game of strategy and deceptive tactics. This is why interest in the sport is likely to be maintained in later years, when the speed and exertion which youth puts into it may give way to a game of "out-foxing" the other fellow.

Six fundamental flights are illustrated, as follows: (1) The short service flight—a short, carefully calculated and measured flight, the bird barely clearing the net and being directed either to a point just within the intersection of the short service line and the alley line, or the short service line and the midcourt line; (2) the drive—a fast flight, parallel or nearly so to the floor, the bird crossing close to the net tape; (3) the high clear or lob—a long, rapidly ascending flight, the bird falling near the baseline; (4) the drop—a rapidly descending flight, the bird barely clearing the net and falling close to the net on the other side; the net flights—slow, short flights, the bird crossing very close to the net tape and falling close to the net on the other side; these flights may be either the shorter hair-pin type, or the longer and slightly faster cross-net flights; (5) the smash—a very fast, straight downward flight, at sharp angle to the floor.

On-coming bird flights are illustrated by means of dotted lines and

Construction of bird imparts certain peculiarities to its flight and makes badminton primarily a game of strategy

the choice of flight for the return in each case is illustrated by means of a solid line. The choices of return flights are arranged in order of what is generally most effective for the occasion. The choices of return represent the ideal situation and may vary with the particular circumstance or according to the type of game which the individual plays. Naturally, the

individual's own ability to execute any one of the flights, from his position at the moment, will be a limiting factor. Also, tactics may vary according to the weakness or strength of his opponent in a given situation.

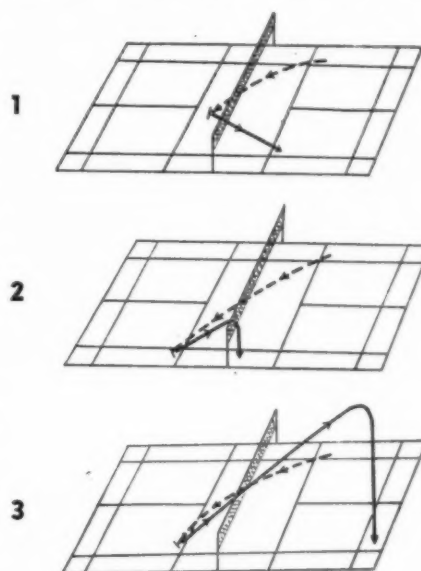
In general, the smash is the "kill shot" and the high clear is the defensive weapon with which the player may gain the necessary time to get out of trouble. The high clear is also a safety device, being frequently used when the occasion does not present a ready alternative. In receiving the short service, for example, the strongest offense will be a "rush at the net" with a smash return. If the opportunity for rushing does not present itself to the alert receiver, it is more than likely due to the fact that the server has kept the flight low and accurate; in this case, an underhand drop is the logical play for an opening. The last choice is a high clear to the weakest backcourt. (The high clear may be a play for an opening, rather than a defensive measure.)

To take another example, the smash (always to be executed from overhead) is again the first choice when receiving the high clear, provided the on-coming high clear is short of the backcourt. From the backcourt, the distance is too great for an effective smash; therefore, first choice is the overhead drop. The third and fourth choices (high clear and drive) are defensive choices when late for the return, i.e., when the bird has fallen too low for the drop or smash. The fifth choice, the underhand drop, is an effective return but difficult for any but the expert.

## Fundamental strokes

There are four fundamental return-strokes—the forehand, backhand, overhead, and net strokes. For the forehand and backhand returns, the strokes themselves are essentially the same. It is only the body position and stance at the time of stroking that differ.

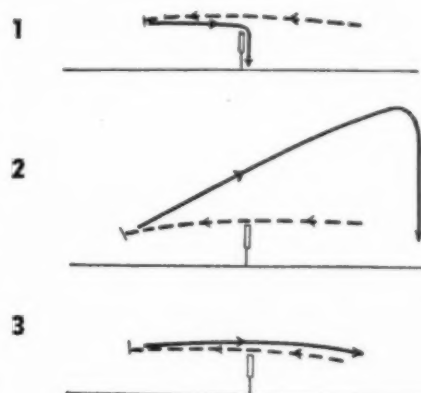
The "on-guard" stance at the beginning of the forehand (No. 1 in the progressive action pictures on page 15) is the proper position to assume at all times in preparation to receive the return (and the service, too). At any time when the player is out of position and conditions permit, he should move quickly into position and assume the on-guard stance. (By moving "into position" we mean assuming a position from which all possible re-



Diag. 1

### Returning the Short Service

- (1) Returning the Short Service with a Smash or Drive after rushing the net. (Offensive.)
- (2) Returning the Short Service with a Drop to weakest alley. (Playing for an opening.)
- (3) Returning the Short Service with a High Clear to weak backcourt.

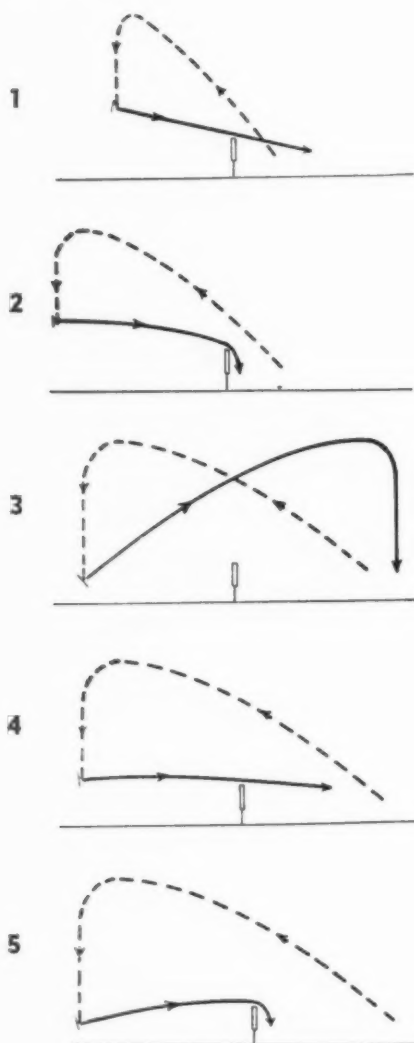


Diag. 2

### Returning the Drive

- (1) Returning the Drive with a Drop to weakest alley. (Playing for an opening.)
- (2) Returning the Drive with a High Clear to weakest backcourt point. (Defensive.)
- (3) Returning the Drive with a Drive at vulnerable spot. (Defensive but dangerous.)

turns of the opponent, on the next play, may be most easily covered.) The on-guard stance allows for the maximum preparedness for movement in all directions.



Diag. 3

#### Returning the High Clear

- (1) Returning the High Clear with a Smash when Clear is short. (Offensive.)
- (2) Returning the High Clear with a Drop to weakest alley. (Playing for an opening.)
- (3) Returning the High Clear with a High Clear when in trouble. (Defensive.)
- (4) Returning the High Clear with a Drive when bird is too low for an overhead shot. (Defensive and of doubtful effectiveness.)
- (5) Returning the High Clear with a Drop as a substitute for a drive. (If player's proficiency gives him necessary accuracy.)

#### The forehand

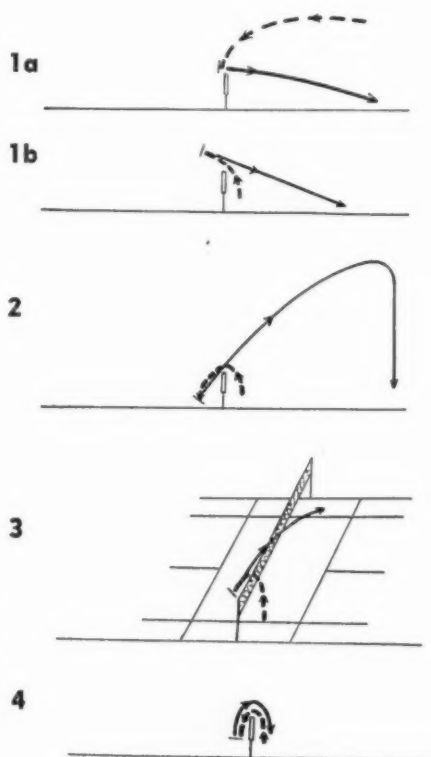
The grip should not be altered for any stroke. However, what may be termed a "fingering" of the grip is of assistance in directing the stroke. In the forehand, this is done by simply moving the index finger slightly forward on the handle, as shown in Diag. 6.

In No. 1 of the progressive action pictures of the forehand, the player has assumed the on-guard stance, while he waits for the opponent to hit the bird. Note the position of the body and how the left foot is placed forward (toward the opponent). The racquet

is held well up above the height of the net. In No. 2, the direction of flight has been perceived and the right leg begins to bend at the knee as the pivot toward the anticipated point of contact begins. This pivot or turning of the body (to either side) is directed with the head and shoulders.

In No. 3, the left foot begins to come forward for the forehand stroking stance. Note how far forward the left foot finally comes in No. 5. The body, facing toward the sidelines or parallel with the line of flight, is bent forward and the bird is being *reached for* rather than being stroked close to the body. This permits the freedom of swing necessary for the flick or wrist-snap. Therefore, care should be taken not to maneuver too close to the bird.

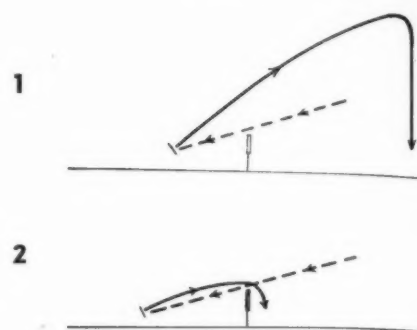
The stroke itself, or the movement of the racquet, describes the letter "C," as it is commonly written in long-hand. Up to No. 3, the position of the racquet remains practically unchanged, although the backswing has begun. In No. 4, the racquet is being cocked for a full back-sweep. In No. 5, the racquet reaches its maximum height and is being dropped down, as the bird is almost directly in front of the body. Note that in the backswing the face of



Diag. 4

#### Returning the Net Flights

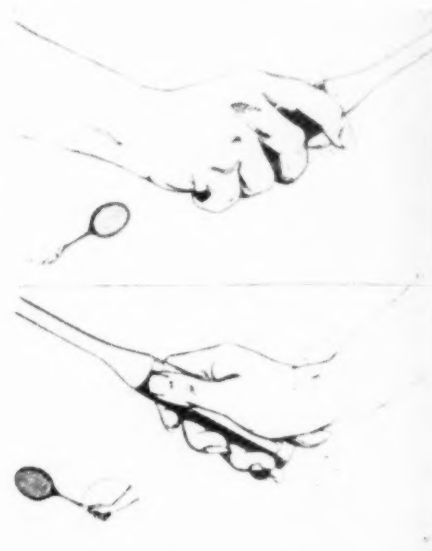
- (1a) Rushing a Drop at the net and returning it with a Smash or Drive. (Offensive.)
  - (1b) Returning a Net Flight with a Smash.
  - (2) Returning a Net Flight with a High Clear when space at net is adequate. (Defensive.)
  - (3) Returning a Net Flight with a Cross-net to opposite alley. (Playing for opening.)
  - (4) Returning a Hairpin Net Flight with a Hairpin. (Playing for an opening.)
- (Note: The above also applies to receiving the drop.)



Diag. 5

#### Returning the Smash

- (1) Returning the Smash with a High Clear to weak backcourt point. (Defensive.)
- (2) Returning the Smash with a Drop to weakest alley. (Playing for an opening.)



Diags. 6 & 7  
Fingering the Grip

the racquet is parallel with the line of movement. This may be observed in No. 5; it is accomplished by a slight turning of the racquet from the wrist. The face of the racquet is not turned until just before the wrist-snap and bird-racquet contact.

With the cocking of the racquet (No. 4) the wrist leads the racquet. In No. 6, the wrist-lead becomes more pronounced as the racquet moves downward. This marks the inception of the flick or wrist-snap, so essential to the effective badminton stroke. The wrist must lead the racquet in order to get the snap or sudden withdrawal of the wrist.

The withdrawal of the wrist, as the racquet-face continues to move forward, is illustrated in No. 8. In this movement, which may be compared to the teeter totter, the center of the racquet is the fulcrum point. It is this snap or sudden withdrawal of the wrist which gives speed to the racquet and power to the stroke. The snap gives what may be termed a "movement within a movement." In other words, the flick is a movement within or added to the full sweeping movement of the arm and racquet. How-



### Left: The Forehand

ever this added movement is relatively more important than the swing itself, so far as power is concerned. The wrist movement should not be confused with that of the entire racquet and arm, which follow through as in any other racquet stroke. This fact plus the speed with which the snap is executed, make the flick imperceptible to any but the very close observer.

While the wrist movement is stressed here, it should be noted that the whole body enters into the stroke from the beginning of the pivot. It is as though the entire body were wound up and then quickly unwound. The position of the left arm during the entire stroking movement is of interest. The left arm follows the stroking movement of the right arm in perfect unison, but in the opposite direction.

It is well to note that the bird is permitted to fall to or near knee level before contact is made (No. 7). This practice is strongly recommended for beginners since it avoids the necessity of hurrying the stroke.

### Right: The Backhand

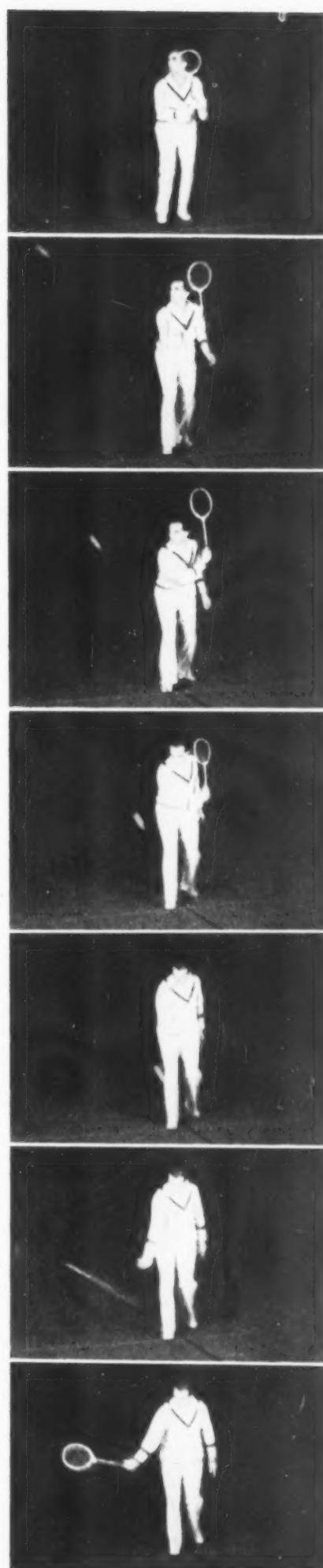
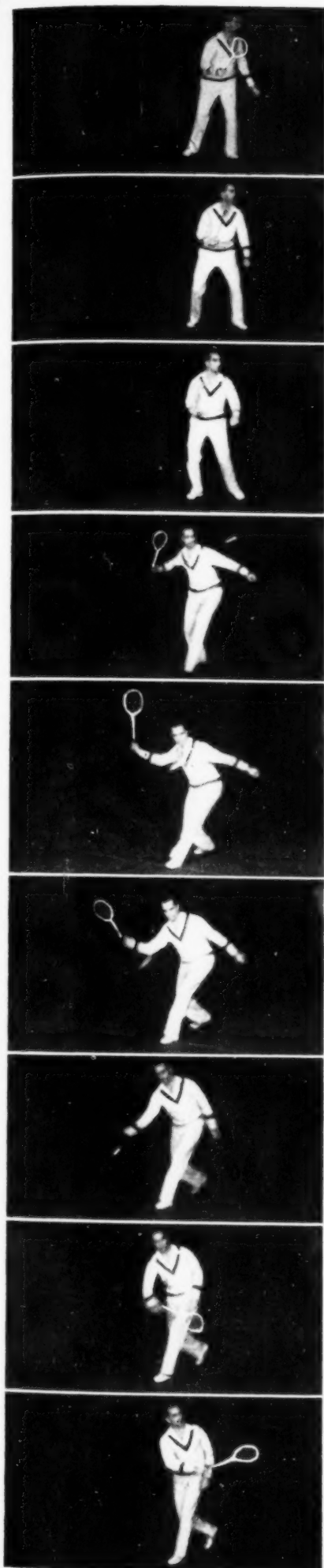
As in the forehand, a "fingering" of the grip aids in direction of the stroke. In this case, the thumb is moved slightly forward on the racquet handle, as shown in Diag. 7.

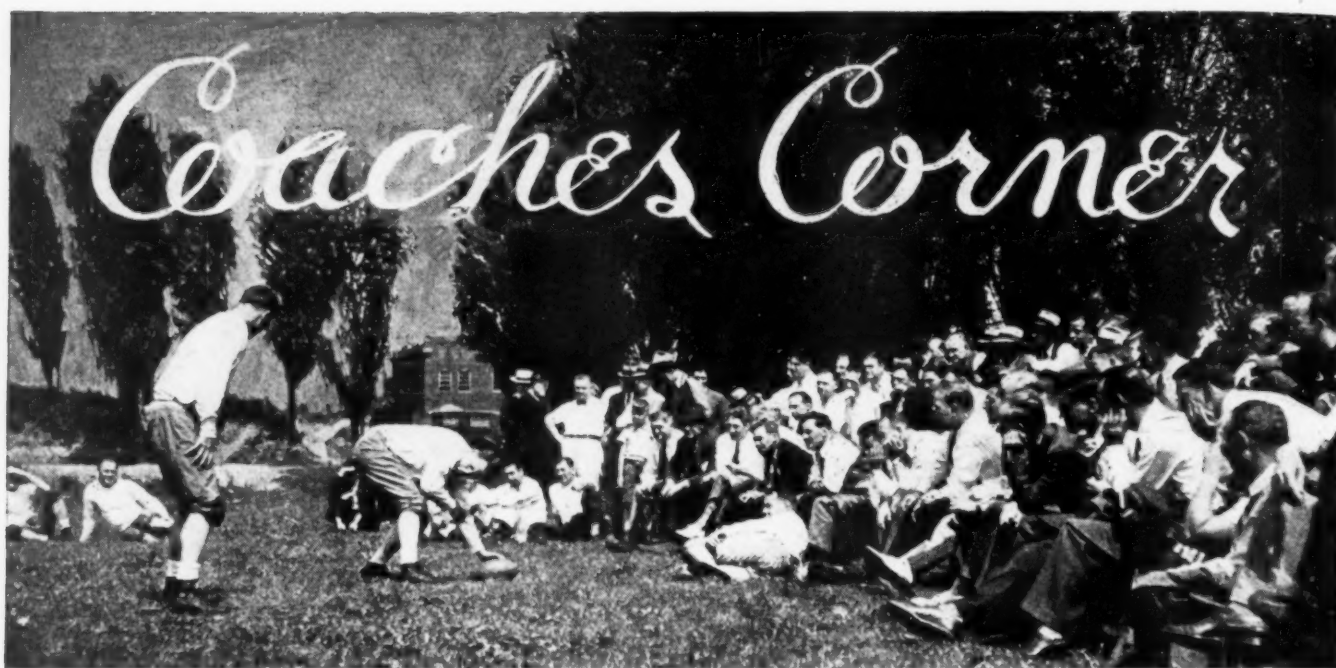
In No. 1 of the progressive action pictures of the backhand, the racquet is still in a relatively low position but in No. 2, it is being cocked as the backswing begins. In No. 3, the backswing is completed as the racquet reaches its maximum height. Note how the body is bent forward and the shoulder is turned in order to get the body and shoulder "wound up" for the swing. In the backswing, and up to the moment just before the wrist-snap and bird-racquet contact are made, the face of the racquet is parallel with the line of the racquet movement, as in the forehand. Here too, the flick or wrist-snap has its inception with the cocking of the racquet. As the arm and racquet are brought down (No. 4), the racquet may be seen turning from the wrist, bringing the wrist well in advance of the racquet and making possible the snap or sudden withdrawal of the wrist.

The pictures of the backhand show clearly the relative importance of the wrist as compared to the swing of the arm as a whole. The backswing consists largely of the cocking of the racquet rather than the long backward sweep used in the tennis stroke.

As in the forehand stroke, the bird is not struck until directly in front of the body, and not until it has reached a point at or near knee level (No. 5). This, together with the fact that the player has not maneuvered too close to the bird, permits the full extension of the arm necessary to accomplish the flicking movement.

The series will be concluded in the June issue.





If you have something for this column send it to Bill Wood, University High School, Iowa City, Iowa.

Thanks for the following item are extended to Bob Hogan, sports editor of the Iowa City Press-Citizen.

"Perhaps 'Pops' Harrison, popular official and assistant basketball coach at the University of Iowa, may have been accused occasionally of calling 'em in a fog, but it wasn't until the finals of the Washington County tournament between Riverside and Kalona at Riverside that he actually had to work under such a weather condition. The newly built gymnasium floor began to 'sweat' for some reason and made it impossible for players or officials to maintain their footing. Time was called while school officials attempted to overcome this condition by closing all ventilators in the gym and turning on the heat. Resin was then sprinkled over the entire court, but the footing was still too uncertain for the game to go on. Finally, when the gym became unbearably hot, all of the windows in the place were opened, but then the heavy fog from outside began filling the gymnasium. It became so dense that spectators on one end of the floor could not identify those sitting across the floor. The game was delayed almost an hour before conditions cleared sufficiently for 'Pops' to get the game going again."

**Coach Roland F. Ross** of the Roxbury, N. Y., Central School, suggests that the theme song of the officials should be "Whistle While You Work."

**Sec Taylor** of the Des Moines Register tells the story of the young giant, who made a trip to Ames "to consult the Iowa State officials about a job if he should decide to matriculate." Athletic Director Veenker thought the lad might also be a football prospect. "Did you ever play football," he asked the husky boy.

"Nope, but the team always liked

to have me around after the game when the fight started."

**Buxton, N. D.**, had only six men to take to the county tournament, but just one proved sufficient to hold the Hovet team at bay during the waning moments of their opening game. The other five had fouled out, but Buxton won 35 to 26 anyway.

"My dad had always wanted sons who would grow up to be all-Americans, and when I arrived, his second girl, a friend consoled him by saying he could at least have a tennis team." —Extract from a theme of Helen Tubbs, whose father, inventor and coach, is head man in the University of Iowa football picture.

**Veteran linotype operator** August Bremmer had been setting up basketball stories for twenty-seven years for the Eugene, Ore., paper before he got around to seeing a game. He is now an ardent fan, it is reported.

**There is no perfect tournament plan.** For the second straight year a Class B team won the Iowa state finals, and now the Class A schools are advocating a change in the policy that assures eight of the smaller schools a place in the sixteen-team annual windup at Des Moines. Last year the winner was tiny Melrose with a total enrollment well under the hundred mark. This year it was the rangy outfit from Diagonal that outlasted all comers. And for the second year the smooth-working Rolfe outfit paced by their all-state forward, Alf Budolfson, who has averaged more than twenty points per game during his high school career, fell before the ultimate champions by a two-point margin. Melrose turned the trick in the semi-finals last year and Diagonal in the last few minutes of the championship contest this year. In each case it was the only loss of the season for Coach Art Evans' spirited team.

**Maybe Gerry Seeders**, one of Pennsylvania's best scorers has been inspired by the "Cock-Eyed Wonder" story that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post several years ago and which is our personal nomination for the greatest basketball story ever written. Gerry is so near-sighted that he can barely see the basket from the foul line. Harry Rubendall, former Illinois College star was similarly handicapped. Nevertheless in his first taste of collegiate competition he hit for twenty points. He repeated against a stronger team the following night just to prove that it wasn't necessary for everyone to see the number of threads in the nets in order to run up the score. He is the golf pro now at the Freeport, Ill., Country Club.

**As far back** as we have been able to dust off the records, Springfield's 50 to 0 defeat of Fairview is the only shut-out in the history of the Indiana state high school basketball tournaments.

**In the Illinois tourney** this year Sidell defeated Allerton 106 to 100, in the play-off for third place in the Westville regional. At Paxton, the same evening, Melvin nosed out Gibson City, 102 to 100, for consolation "honors."

**The fans just couldn't** get over the basketball season up at Jolley, Iowa, so Mr. and Mrs. Zeno Hammen arranged a post-season game in the middle of April between their five sons and the local high school team. Ice cream and cake was furnished for all contestants by the hosts after the game.

**Out at Oklahoma A. and M.** they certainly have what it takes in the art of grappling. This year's national collegiate wrestling championship was their ninth in the last eleven years. Tie that one if you can!

**BILL WOOD**



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# NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL REVIEW

**T**HE tremendous grip that basketball has on the public was again clearly evidenced by attendance figures at the 1938 state championship tournaments. Not only did this year's totals in most of the states measure up to those of 1937, which was considered the most prosperous season in the history of the sport, but many of the states reported that the crowds were still breaking records. This, coming on the heels of a national economic recession, attests to the remarkable drawing power of the game.

The five states—California, Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, and Michigan—that do not hold championship tournaments to decide the best team in the state, were augmented by a sixth this year—Maryland, which eliminated the state tournament and now confines itself only to regional championships. With the exception of Delaware, each of these states sponsors or sanctions regional play.

The National Catholic High School tournament held annually at Loyola University in Chicago continues to be the only high school championship of national scope. The only official interstate sectional basketball championship is the tournament sponsored by the Council of New England Secondary School Principals Association among the six New England states. Two other tournaments reach over state boundaries—the Eastern States Tournament, an eight-team invitation affair in Glens Falls, N. Y., and the South Atlantic tournament sponsored by Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va.

Tactically, the *Scholastic Coach* survey confirmed the impression at the beginning of the season that the elimination of the center jump after field goals would revolutionize the game. While several of the states reported that the game remained about the same, the majority of states reported a faster game through the increase in popularity of the fast break.

The set type of offense, which had come back strong last year, receded again in 1938. Apparently, the trend is toward the fast breaking, long pass style of offense with deliberate ball-handling only when the fast break fails. It is generally agreed that the new type of game is more taxing on the players, and several states drafted special legislation to provide additional rest for the players. In Louisiana a state rule requires a six-second pause after each goal before the ball is put into play again. Montana added a one-minute rest period between quarters and required officials to handle the ball after a goal.

If the elimination of the center jump has done nothing else it has served to divert attention from the pros and cons of the zone defense—the problem child of 1936 and '37. While opinion seems to be equally divided on the question of whether the no-jump rule has made for an increase or decrease in



N. L. Bulkeley and Derby High players battle for a rebound in the Connecticut state tournament.

the effectiveness of zone defense, most states reported that the large majority of teams depended on the man-to-man defense. In South Carolina, however, every team in the championship round used a zone. Several teams in Utah and Illinois had success with the old five-man defense.

## Interstate Champions

**M**ANCHESTER High of Connecticut annexed the title in the New England championships held at Brown University under the auspices of the Council of New England Secondary School Principals Association on March 17, 18, 19—the sixth consecutive year that a Connecticut team has emerged on top! The competing clubs were Manchester and Naugatuck from Connecticut, Westfield and Chelsea from Massachusetts, Pawtucket from Rhode Island, Portsmouth from New Hampshire, Spaulding of Barre (Vermont), and Winslow of Maine.

Manchester defeated Portsmouth 47-36 in the preliminary round, Naugatuck 38-33 in the semi-finals and Pawtucket 28-26 in a last minute grandstand finish, the winning basket coming with but 5 seconds to play in the final period.

Over 30 teams from six states and the District of Columbia participated in the South Atlantic tournament, which is open to prep and high schools throughout the seaboard states. Durham High, 1938 champions of North Carolina, had a comparatively easy time wading through the cream of the South's secondary school opposition. The Bulldogs defeated Fork Union Academy (Va.) 39-35 in the first round, Thomas Jefferson of Richmond 56-27 in the second round, Monroe (Ga.) 37-25 in the semi-finals, and Bethesda-Chevy Chase of Maryland 41-28 in the finals. Prior to participation in the tournament, the rangy Durham five finished their regular season with an

unbeaten slate and an average of 56 points a game.

Vincentian Institute of Albany (N. Y.) broke Brown Prep's two-year monopoly on the championship of the unofficial Eastern States invitation tournament at Glens Falls, N. Y., by turning back Atlantic City High in the finals 31-27. Atlantic City eliminated Brown Prep in the semi-finals, 37-22, while Vincentian was downing White Plains, 24-17. Four states and the District of Columbia were represented in the eight-team tournament.

## National Catholic Tournament

**T**HE 15th annual National Catholic interscholastic tournament was won by the sensational St. Xavier High quintet of Louisville, Ky., which had gone through the regular season unbeaten in 27 games. Coached by Bob Schuhmann, St. Xavier recaptured the title they last won in 1935.

The Kentucky team employed a well-planned offense and a man-to-man defense. The pivot man, Robben, handled the ball very cleverly and fed to players cutting past him. The championship game with Loyola Academy was close until the final quarter when St. Xavier turned on the heat and won going away, 33-24.

The games were closer and the teams more evenly matched than ever before. This was due undoubtedly to the new rules eliminating the center jump. Individual play was more in evidence and the games were more thrilling than in previous years. Some of the outstanding teams which entered the tournament were: Calvert Hall of Baltimore with a record of 22 won and 5 lost; Immaculate Conception of Trenton, N. J., 19 won and 2 lost; Mt. Carmel of Chicago, 29 won and 4 lost; St. John's of Washington, D. C., 21 won and 2 lost; and St. Mary's of Paterson, N. J., 21 won and 1 lost.

The teams in general showed vast  
(Continued on page 23)





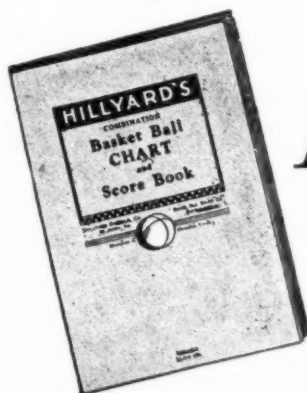
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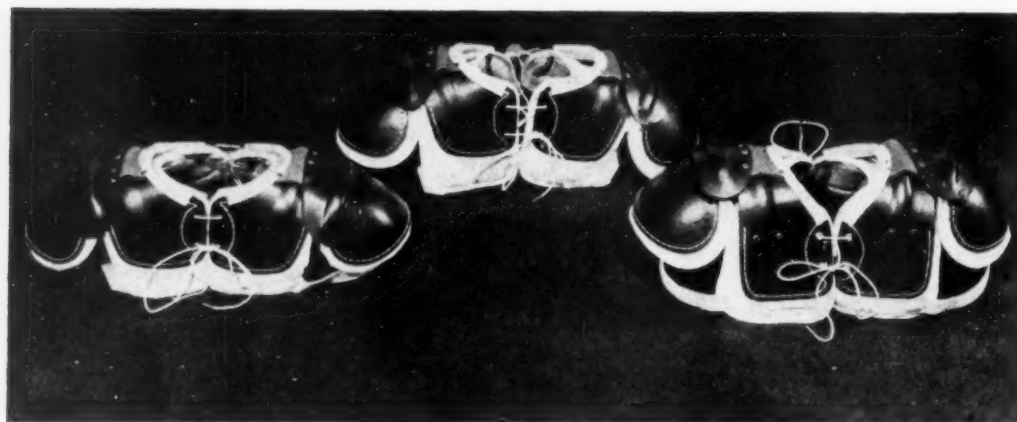


### OUTFIT NO. 1

Wholesale School Price \$15.25

Helmet	-----	\$3.45	Shoulder Pads	-----	\$3.75
Pants	-----	3.35	Cotton Jersey	-----	1.75
Shoes	-----	2.75	Sweat Socks	-----	.20

This outfit was assembled to provide maximum protection at the minimum cost. The Jersey is of cotton with reinforced elbows. The shoes are regular Six-Man football shoes with heavy duck uppers, soft rubber cleats and with a hard toe for kicking. Stockings are not included.



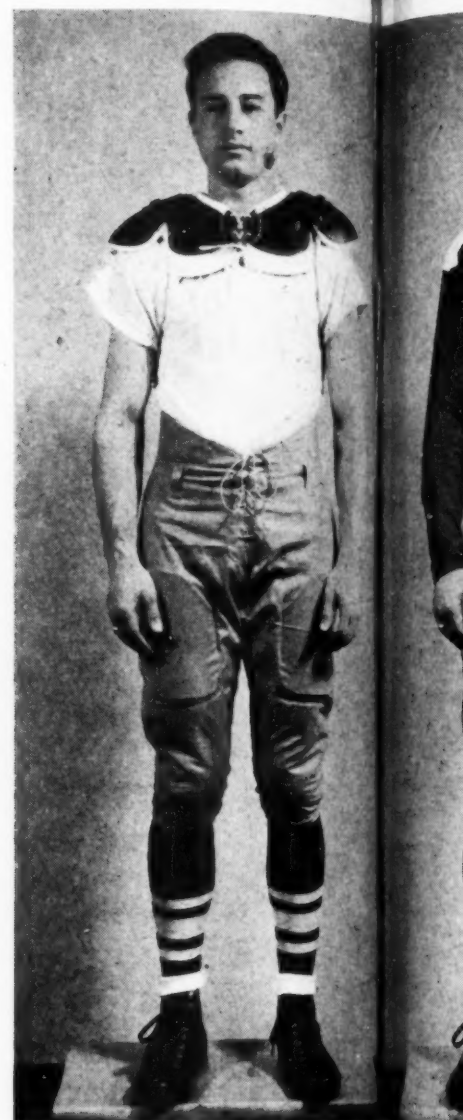
No. 2

No. 1

No. 3

The shoulder pads for outfit No. 1 are padded with Java Kapok and have a body of heavy fibre. The shoulder pads for outfit No. 2 are lighter in weight than No. 1 because of the use of sponge rubber. Protection is the same or better. The shoulder pads in outfit No. 3 have a longer body, more extensive padding and adjustable under-arm straps. It is a heavier pad than either of the others. The padding does not bear directly against the fibre body but is held in web suspension.

## COMPLETE EQUIPMENT SIX-MAN FOOTBALL



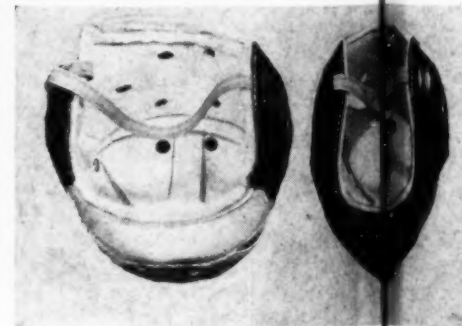
Equipment furnished through courtesy of Goldsmith

### OUTFIT NO. 2

Wholesale School Price \$20.00

Helmet	-----	\$4.25	Shoulder Pads	-----	\$5.60
Pants	-----	5.60	Durene	-----	2.75
Shoes	-----	2.75	Durene	-----	

A more expensive outfit than No. 1, it offers a more complete protection through heavier padding. The Jersey is of cotton with reinforced elbows. The shoes are regular Six-Man football shoes with heavy duck uppers, soft rubber cleats and with a hard toe for kicking. Stockings are not included. The helmet is more comfortable. Same.

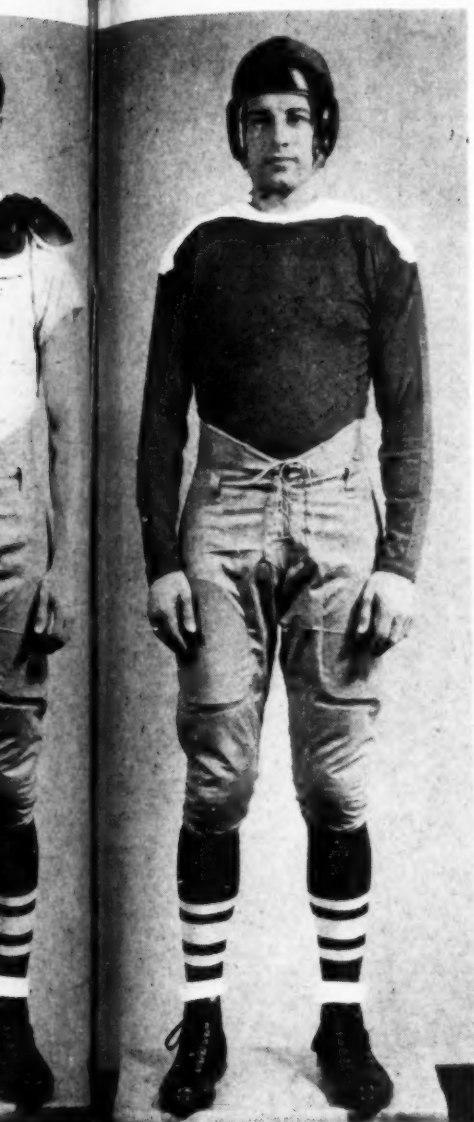


No. 1

The helmet for outfit No. 1 is built of fibre with a soft roll edge of cushion rubber with a leather outer. The helmet for outfit No. 2 is of sturdier construction with a leather outer. The helmet for outfit No. 3 is padded with sponge rubber and a soft roll edge of cushion rubber with a leather outer.



# EQUIPMENT FOR THE FOOTBALL PLAYER



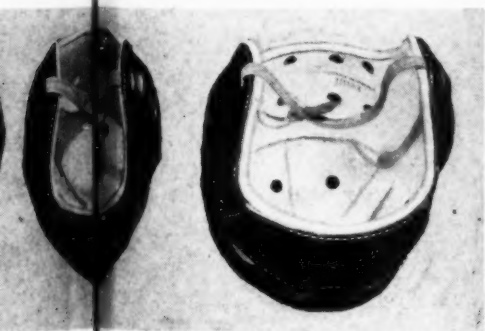
ough courted Goldsmith Sons, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## OUTFIT NO. 2

Wholesale Price \$20.10

\$4.25	Shoulder Pads	\$4.25
5.60	Durene Jersey	2.25
2.70	Durene Hose	.95

than No. 1 is a more durable one. The pants give h heavier padding. The Jersey has a sheen and should met is more durable. Same type shoe.



No. 3

built of fibre leather with a padding of cotton, web suspender construction has a leather lining to protect the padding. is padded with rubber, has a soft leather lining over the cushion rubbered with soft leather.

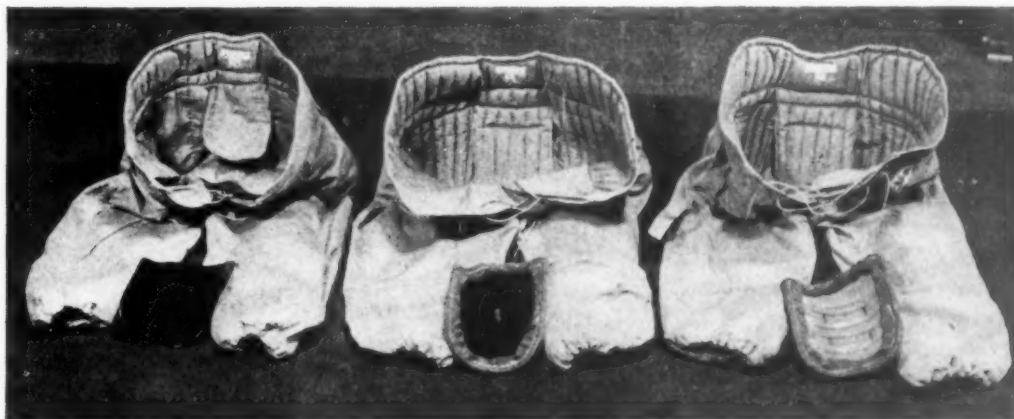


## OUTFIT NO. 3

Wholesale School Price \$26.00

Helmet	\$6.00	Shoulder Pads	\$4.65
Pants	6.50	Rayon Jersey	2.95
Shoes	4.75	Rayon Hose	1.15

By substituting Six-Man shoes for the football cleats, this outfit would cost \$24.00. Jersey and hose are of heavily reinforced Rayon, the Jersey passing through the crotch. The pants, of still sturdier construction, come up higher and have protective inserts over the kidneys and hips.



No. 1

No. 2

No. 3

The pants in outfit No. 1 have padding around the hips and over the knees, and have a fibre insert over the kidneys. The thigh guards, of plain fibre, fit in pockets. Padding is heavier and more extensive in the No. 2 pants. The tail piece is larger and has a fibre insert. Thigh guards are also larger and covered with felt padding on the outside face. No. 3 pants are cut higher, have a belt attached and contains inserts over the hips, in the tail piece and over the kidneys.

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## SIX-MAN RULES CHANGES

By Stephen Epler

**A** SAFER game and one that would be more fun for the players was the aim of the National Six-Man Football Rules Committee in revising the rules for 1938.

From a technical standpoint, the six changes made perform two main functions: (1) the kicking game is encouraged, and (2) concessions are made to the defense to help balance the offense and defense. Kicking is encouraged by widening the goal posts and lowering the crossbar, and by doubling the value of a try-for-point if made by a kick.

The defense is aided by a change which requires fifteen yards instead of ten to be made in four downs, and by permitting the boys on defense to advance fumbles. Formerly, all but one player were eligible for a forward pass; now this player also is allowed to share in the fun of pass catching. The sixth change does not affect the actual playing. It provides for timekeepers and scorers as in basketball and thus relieves the officials on the field of these necessary details.

The widening of the distance between the goal posts to twenty-five feet is a return to the original width used before 1880. The wider posts and the nine-foot crossbar will have about the same effect as moving the goal posts back to the goal line and has the added advantage of keeping the goal posts out of the way on the end line. It also provides an easier angle for kicks from the side and near the goal line. The wider goal posts, the nine-foot crossbar, and the four-point field goal will offer a tempting morsel to the quarterback calling signals inside the thirty-yard line.

Since the try-for-point is worth two points—twice as much as before—if made from a kick, the percent of attempted kicks after touchdowns will greatly increase. A team can now score eight points by a touchdown and a successful try made by a kick. Those who think that two points is too much value for a try-for-point should remember that there was a time when a touchdown counted for nothing unless the try was successfully kicked.

Kicking is encouraged not merely for the sake of kicking itself but because injury hazards are less on kicking plays. The Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association's eight-year study of football injuries showed that plays from scrimmage

in the scoring zone within the twenty-yard line resulted in a much higher injury incidence. The encouragement given to kicking should reduce the number of other plays in this area and produce a safer game. All of the six-man safety provisions are retained, which should make the game even safer under the new rules. Rules alone, however, cannot make a safe game.

The biggest setback for the offense is the fifteen-yards-in-four-downs requirement. This is not an untried innovation but has been used successfully in Nebraska by a number of teams for the past two seasons. This will make it imperative that the offense develop more varied and skillful methods and plays. The defense is given the right to advance fumbles which will enable linemen to score for their team and will add importance to good ball-handling.

### More passes

The passing department as well as the kicking game is encouraged by the new changes. The pass rule change allowing all players to be eligible for forward passes together with the fifteen-yard requirement should make the aerial game increase in importance. Formerly one player on offense was always ineligible for forward passes.

The use of timekeepers and scorers as in basketball was recommended in the 1937 rules and is made a part of the 1938 code. Stopwatches and notebooks to keep track of the time of the game, timeouts, and substitutions will not have to be carried by the officials on the playing field. These duties will be performed by men who can give their full attention to them.

These six changes are modifications and additions to the six-man football rules; the six-man team, the eighty-by-forty-yard field, unlimited substitutions, the required second pass on running plays, the canvas and soft rubber shoes, the reduced playing time, the three-minute warm up between halves, and the four-point field goal are the same as before.

The six-man football code continues as before to list only the changes from the eleven-man football rules. Thus, all the changes made in the eleven-man codes will apply to the six-man game. This policy makes the task of coaching and officiating six-man football much easier for those who know the eleven-man rules.



# National Basketball Review

(Continued from page 18)

improvement over previous years. They seemed well coached in fundamentals and kept the crowds on edge. The majority of teams used a man-to-man defense and switched freely. One or two teams forced down the floor but this type of defense was rarely effective. The St. Francis Indian Mission team used a 3-2 zone with a fast break and handled the ball very cleanly. A few teams used screens and set plays, the greater number relied on a give and go or as we call it, pass and cut. We have never witnessed so many one-handed shots as were thrown in this year's tournament. More astonishing was the fact that many of them connected.

LEONARD D. SACHS

## Giants Dominate Missouri Play

**C**APITALIZING on the rebound ability and shooting accuracy of two tall players, Houston High experienced little difficulty in winning the Missouri High School championship. Houston employed a double pivot-post formation with an attack which consisted of high lob passes from mid-court to Eugene Watson, 6 ft. 8 in. center, who elevated the ball out of reach of his shorter opponents and tossed for the basket. When Watson failed to score the rebound usually was recovered either by him or by his teammate, Captain Olen Britzman, 6 ft. 2 in., 200-pound forward, and another scoring attempt resulted. On defense the champions used the man-to-man with three players to hurry long shots and Watson or Britzman near the basket to capture rebounds.

After gaining possession, Houston never tried to fast break, but permitted the smaller players to pass and maneuver until the tall boys reached their post positions. In winning the title Houston drubbed Independence 32-20; Essex, 23-15; Maryville, 37-19; and Cape Girardeau College High in the finals 34-26.

Cape Girardeau probably was better versed in both team play and all-round ability, but was unable to cope with Houston's superior height. Cape won its first round game from Trenton, 26-23, largely through the inability of its opponents to connect on freethrows, and then displayed a fine brand of ball to eliminate Neosho, 24-21, and Leadwood 21-18.

Maryville, 1937 champions, returned with only one veteran from last year and squeezed through to win third place. In the first two rounds Maryville threatened to repeat by impressive victories over Bland and Sikeston. Like other contenders, however, Maryville had no antidote for Houston's height and lost in the semi-finals. In the play-off for third and fourth places, Maryville defeated Leadwood 26-25 with the losers missing five free throws in the last minute of play.

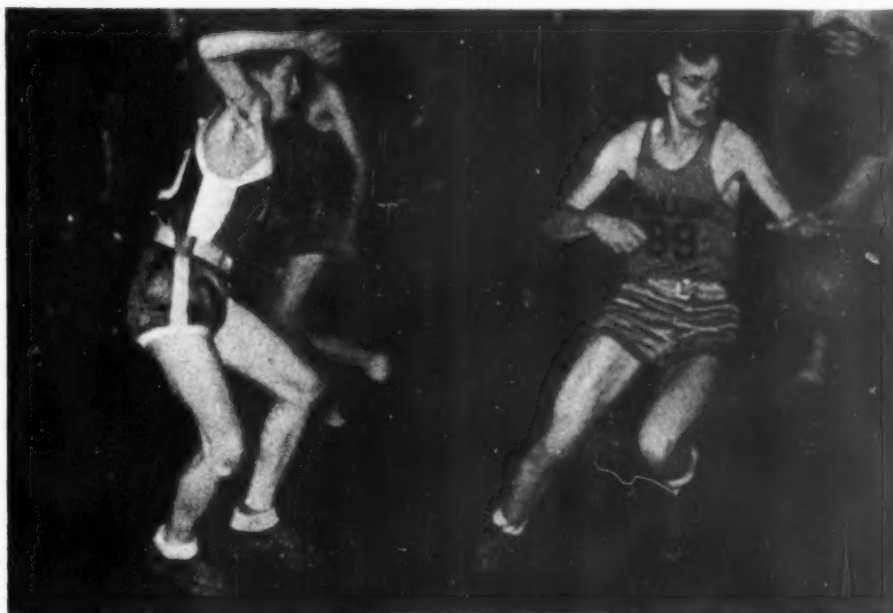
Leadwood, fourth place winner, was led by Yount, a sturdy center, to victories over Kansas City Paseo, 31-24; and the strong Eldon team, 21-18. During the season Eldon defeated Houston, ultimate state champions, in a game in which Houston made only one field goal. This feat, combined with an all-victorious record for 1938 by a veteran squad which made a fine showing in

last year's tournament, had established Eldon as the pre-tournament favorites. Leadwood's tight defense and free-throw accuracy, however, upset Eldon in a tight game.

A remarkable feature of this tournament was the superior play of the small high schools. Never before have the larger schools been eliminated in the early rounds. St. Louis Central, winner of the city league title and victors over Paseo in a St. Louis-Kansas City game, withdrew from the tournament leaving the largest center in the state without a public high school representative. Paseo, the largest school in the tournament fell before Leadwood which has an enrollment of 130 students, in the first round. In the same round Independence, the second largest school, was eliminated by Houston which has 307 pupils. Normandy, St. Louis County winner, made a dismal showing against Neosho and was defeated 54-32, the greatest margin in the series. Mary-

tions. Outstanding scorers for the winners were Blanken and Hansen, the latter scoring nine points in the last minute of play against Pekin. Blanken led all players in scoring and sank 15 points in the final game. Many considered Hocking of Braidwood the outstanding player of the tournament. A good shot with either hand and from almost any spot on the court, Hocking's dribbling and driving was exceptionally brilliant.

Braidwood, with one of the best defensive teams in the tournament, was able to march through to the finals with little difficulty. Against Dundee, Braidwood employed an unusual defense featuring two man-to-man assignments and three others in a shifting zone, somewhat like the old five-man defense. However, Dundee was able to hit the basket from all angles and this plus the fact that the players' tremendous size enabled them to gain possession in practically all jump ball



Action shot from New Mexico: Gallup, runner-up, defeating Albuquerque in an early round.

ville, with an enrollment of 486, was the largest school to reach the semi-finals. Cape Girardeau College High, runner-up, has only 115 pupils.

GEORGE R. EDWARDS

## Illinois Diadem to Small School

**A**LL attendance records were broken at the 1938 Illinois state tournament with a total of 48,265 spectators for the seven sessions. So keen was the interest in the tournament this year that more people attended the first morning session than the final games.

Dundee defeated Braidwood 36-29 in the final. Both finalists were from small schools in the northern part of the state. Dundee is the smallest town to be successful since 1923, while Braidwood has a student enrollment of only 100.

Dundee had a big team averaging well over six feet, and possessed power, speed and endurance. Two of their games were played without substitu-

and rebound situations, spelled defeat to Braidwood. In the earlier games, Braidwood so adapted its zone defense that two men were shifting to meet the man with the ball.

The color was provided by the Von Steuben team, champions of the Chicago tournament. This team was composed chiefly of Jewish boys. They received almost as much publicity as the rest of the teams combined, because of two thrilling victories in the closing seconds of play and also because of their unorthodox style of play. In Weksler, Von Steuben had a player who could hit the bull's-eye from any spot on the floor. The team never stopped fighting and this contributed much to their success.

Many critics thought the tournament this year presented more outstanding teams than in any previous year. There seemed to be a definite trend away from the old orthodox style of team play consisting of set plays and delayed offense. Instead, the teams broke rapidly, using the long pass and tak-

(Continued on page 24)

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ing more shots at the basket. There also seemed to be much less emphasis on defense. Of course, with the elimination of the center jump there is more actual playing time and, consequently, more scoring situations. Coaches have spent more time developing individual initiative, working this into the team play. On defense, the trend this year was back to some phase of man-to-man.

A. H. CHAPMAN

### Clean Play Marks Kansas Final

WARD HIGH, a Kansas City Catholic school, won the Class A state championship for the first time in its history, downing a local rival, Wyandotte, in the finals, 33-30. The Ward team used few substitutes and waded through the tournament by means of a steady, reliable offense coupled with a very effective zone defense. The team committed only two fouls in the final game and was one of the cleanest playing aggregations that has ever played in the tournament. Wyandotte was after its fourth state title but could not get past Ward, the team to which Wyandotte lost in the regionals by one point.

Newton, 1937 winner, was the favorite to repeat but lost to Wyandotte in the semi-finals 35-34, while Ward defeated Winfield in the other semi-final game 22-20. The all-Kansas City final brought a delegation of 2,500 local students and townspeople to Topeka for the game. The crowds were not quite so large as last year, due partly to the fact that so many were turned away in 1937 that the public probably thought it would be impossible to get seats for the games this year. However, there was a capacity crowd for the finals.

Downs won the state Class B title for the first time. Last year Downs lost to Sacred Heart of Salina in the finals by one point and many were pulling for the team to win this year. Corning was the other finalist, a team that was playing in its first state tournament. Both of these communities have been bitten by the basketball bug and a great deal of added interest is manifest in the sections of the state from which these teams come. Corning defeated Sacred Heart and Downs won from Cullison in the semi-finals.

The attendance at the regional meets, the means by which the teams qualified for the finals, was the largest in the history of tournament basketball in Kansas. The construction of a large number of fine new gymnasiums makes it possible for more people to attend the games, and apparently they are taking advantage of the opportunity.

E. A. THOMAS

### Three Classes in Vermont

FOR the first time in state tournament history, three classifications were made for schoolboy play in Vermont. Schools with 75 or more boys were rated as "A" teams. Schools having 40 or more boys up to 74 were "B" and schools with an enrollment of 40 boys or less were rated as "C".

There were five state tournaments this year. Eight C teams met at White River Junction for a two-day tourney on Feb. 25 and 26 with Shelburne taking the measure of Danville 35-27 in the finals. At Montpelier on the same days, eight B teams tangled. Black

River Academy of Ludlow defeated Waterbury, 1937 champions, in the finals 26-19.

On March 4 and 5 at Burlington, eight Class A northern Vermont teams hooked up in a two-day tourney and Spaulding High of Barre won the title by walloping Cathedral in the finals 40-32. On the same dates, eight southern A teams met at Rutland and Proctor, six times a winner in the last eight years, nosed out Springfield 33-30 for the southern Vermont title.

On March 12 the championship games were contested at Burlington between the winners and runners-up of the previous weeks' tourneys. The northern section, represented by Spaulding and Cathedral, defeated the southern representatives, Proctor and Springfield, in the prelims. In the final game Spaulding won from Cathedral in a fast, closely contested game, 37-35, for the state Class A title.

Spaulding won the state title also in 1932 and 1934. Cathedral, this year's runner-up, copped the crown once in 1922.

HAROLD L. CHANDLER

### Woman Coaches Georgia Winner

EMERGING as winners of Georgia's 13th annual state high school tournament at Athens were three new champions—a dark horse (Griffin), a team of midgets (Dacula), and the state's only woman-coached boys' team (Cottondale).

These teams were the winners in Class B, C, and D competition. The tournament held for Class A schools, the state's largest schools, was held in Atlanta a week previous and was won by the sharp-shooting Lanier High Poets of Macon.

Surprise of the Athens B tournament was a rangy, close-guarding Griffin High quintet which eliminated the co-favorites, Canton and Albany, perennial tournament finalists, to win the coveted Class B trophy. The stalwart defensive play of the big blue team was an outstanding tournament feature.

Coach Dana C. McLinton's five employed a switching man-to-man defense to hold its tourney opponents to a scanty average game score of 14 points. The Blues utilized a tight man-to-man set-up in mid-court play, but changed to a looser switching defense as the enemy attacked the basket. When the opposing forwards "broke" from one side of the court to the other, Griffin guards changed men, but maintained a man-to-man relationship. The Blue defense was confused by many spectators with the zone type, but the zone was used by only one team.

After a first-round bye, the Blues opened with a 17-12 victory over Decatur, then defeated Canton's Indians, 23-16, and in the championship game took Albany into camp, 25-16.

In the Class C tourney a small but aggressive band of Eagles from Dacula swept over and under towering opponents for their first state title. Averaging about 5 ft. 8 in., the Eagles boasted the smoothest offense in either B or C competition. Their attack was an adaptation of the one used by Coach Roy Mundorff's Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets in winning the Southeastern Conference collegiate tourney.

The Eagles played two men under the basket and used the guards and one forward to work the ball in. The championship clash with Stillmore was a runaway affair for Dacula as the



Eagles sank 46 points to the opposition's 23.

A woman entered the tourney picture when Miss Annie Bryde Mullis's orange-clad Cottondale cagers finally annexed the Class D crown after losing out in last year's finals. The only woman coach of a boys' team in the state, she led her charges to one-sided wins over Haddock, Midway, and Spence.

Contrary to her own statement that she "just let the boys coach themselves," her boys acclaimed her as author of their plays and attributed their success to her. Miss Mullis has coached the Cottondale quintet for four years and almost won the D championship in 1937.

RALPH RICE

### Precedents Broken in Indiana

THE same tournament system was used in Indiana in 1938 as for the two preceding years. This year 787 schools entered the first elimination tournaments (the Sectionals) in 64 different centers. The 64 Sectional winners then participated in 16 Regional tourneys, the winners meeting the following Saturday in four semi-final rounds held in Indianapolis, Lafayette, Muncie, and Vincennes.

The semi-final victors were Columbus, Hammond, South Side of Fort Wayne, and Bedford. These four schools played off for the state championship in Indianapolis on March 26 before 15,000 spectators. The entire Butler Field House was sold out in season tickets long before the day of the games and many fans were turned away. Hammond and Bedford met at two in the afternoon and South Side of Fort Wayne and Columbus played at three. Hammond and South Side were the afternoon winners and met in the final game at eight in the evening, South Side winning to become state champion.

South Side, in winning, broke two precedents of long standing. First, prior to this year, the winner had never come from northern Indiana. Second, no city of more than 35,000 had ever won the state championship. Fort Wayne, with a population of more than 100,000 is the largest city ever to triumph. South Side's coach, Burl Frid-dle, piloted Washington High to a championship when he coached there in 1930.

Teams were a little more offense minded than in former years, due to the change in rules. Scores ran higher and the games were somewhat faster. However, the basketball played was not of the "race horse" variety. Defense was not cast to the winds and all of the teams showed good defensive coaching. All defenses in the final tournament were man-to-man. Some zone defenses were employed at times during Sectional, Regional and semi-final play.

On offense, all four finalists used a pivot man or some variation. Several had a pivot man cut from the side line or corners into the foul lanes in front of the basket and depended upon him to pass to men breaking in or take a one-handed pivot shot. Other teams used a big man in a position near the basket just outside of the foul lanes and depended upon him primarily to pass to men who had broken in from the back lines or who had been freed by clever screens.

(Continued on page 26)

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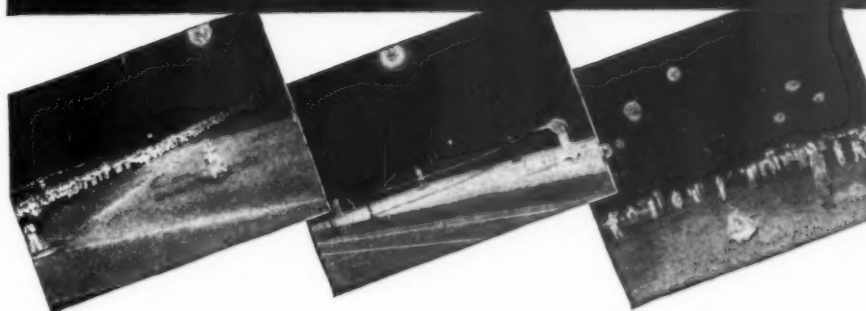
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There seemed to be a greater tendency to take more risks on offense than has been the case for the past few years. A few years ago the ultra conservative offensive game was in effect, but now the offensive tactics are more flexible, less set and more open. Free lance ball-handling, in order to free some player from his guard was in evidence and more medium length shots were taken by all of the teams. Along with the greater amount of shooting came better follow-up work by the offense. Defensive play, perhaps, was not quite so good as in former years, due to the fact that teams were more offense minded this year. Shifts or switches were made, of course, when players were trapped by screens.

Jim Glass, 6 ft. 8 in. center of the champion South Side team, and Ziemba, 225-pound Hammond center, were outstanding for their defensive work under the backboards.

H. T. McCULLOUGH

### South Carolina Set-Up

EACH of the nine districts in South Carolina decides a winner by a tournament or on a percentage of won and lost games within the district. The winner of each district is invited to the state university in Columbia for the state tournament in classes B and C. All Class A teams are invited to the tournament.

This spring each district was represented by a Class B and C school, making a total entry list of 18 teams. Ten Class A teams entered the tournament. The tournament began on Wednesday, Feb. 23, and closed the following Saturday. No team was allowed to play more than one game a day. Columbia defeated Greer for the Class A title; Taylors won in Class B by trimming Fairforrest; and Due West took Class C honors by defeating Wampee.

The games were faster because of the elimination of the center jump, and every team in the tournament used a zone defense.

CHARLES M. LOCKWOOD

### Montana Round-Robin Plan

MONTANA this year again sponsored two divisional basketball tournaments, one at Havre High School and one at Park Co. High in Livingston, and a final four-team round-robin play-off tournament at Anaconda to determine the state championship. Under the present system, the 16 schools with the largest enrollments on October 1, 1937, were automatically placed in the A division and all other schools in the B class.

There were 16 Class B districts, embracing about 175 Class B schools, almost identical with the division made for the previous year. Eight of these Class B districts were allocated to the Northern Division and eight to the Southern Division. Eight Class A schools and eight Class B schools representing the district winners met at Havre in a 16-team tournament on March 9, 10, 11, and 12. Similarly eight Class A and Class B district winners met at Livingston on the same dates.

On the first week-end following these divisional state tournaments, the winner of Class A (Great Falls) and the winner of Class B (Cut Bank) from the Northern Division met the respective winners of the Southern Division (Billings and Dillon) in a final four-team round-robin state championship tournament at Anaconda.

Great Falls emerged all-state and Class A champions. Billings was runner-up for the all-state title, while Cut Bank was the Class B winner.

Great Falls won the class as well as the all-state crown by defeating each of the other three teams entered in the round-robin round. All of the tournaments drew record crowds.

R. H. WOLLIN

### Ten-Man Team Conn. Best

MANCHESTER, a great ten-man team, ideally coached to meet the fast play required under the new rules, set the pace in the Connecticut Intercollegiate Athletic Conference's 1938 basketball tournament, defeating Naugatuck before 5,000 hysterical fans in the final game at the New Haven Arena.

Branford, a fine passing machine, won the Class B title on the same night while Bloomfield won the C-D title.

Manchester entered the tournament with a record of 22 victories in 23 starts, being defeated by Bristol 40-30

The Class A tournament was held in the Yale Gym., East Haven High School and the New Haven Arena. Class B play took place at Wesleyan University and the New Haven Arena while the C-D tournament was held at Weaver High School in Hartford.

The tournament becomes more successful each year. The paid attendance of 26,250 for the 1938 tournament exceeded last year's figures which had set a record.

HUBERT J. CANNON

### Lodi Central Calif. Winner

LODI HIGH won its first Central California basketball championship in history at Auburn on March 5 when the Flames defeated Placer Union of Auburn 23-20 in an overtime game in the new Auburn basketball pavilion.

Placer, defending champion, playing its first season under a new coach, Clifford Wiegel, was outplayed in the overtime period after the teams had



Record crowds watched Great Falls march through to the Class A championship of Montana.

early in the season. They defeated Hartford Public 36-34 in the qualifying round, eliminated Crosby 31-29, defeated Derby 44-24 in the semi-finals, and outmanned Naugatuck 32-25 in the finals to gain the state championship. This victory automatically qualified them for the New England championships, held at Brown University, where they again annexed the title. Coach Clarke used a complete new team each quarter to meet the fast play required under the new rules. This system was very effective as his boys were always fresh in comparison to teams which made few substitutions.

Naugatuck, the runner-up, coached by the veteran Peter Foley, were a great team but lack of substitutes spelled their doom. They also represented Connecticut at Brown but were defeated by Manchester in the semi-finals.

Branford, Class B champions and pre-tournament favorites, a classy club with a fine passing attack, won 18 straight games during the regular season. They defeated East Haven 30-16 in the qualifying round, eliminated Plainville the next day and defeated Windsor 37-18 in the finals. Bloomfield was the C-D titlist.

been deadlocked at the end of the regular game, 18-18.

Lodi used a fast break consistently and several times caught the Placer defense out of position for hole shots. Lodi got to the finals by defeating Stockton, Oakdale and Rio Vista, while Placer won from Grant Union, San Juan and Sonora.

Vern Hoffman, coach of the Lodi team, had a strong quintet built around his son, Vern Hoffman, Jr., a center; and Vic Heer, a speedy and sharp-shooting forward.

In the middleweight division, the championship went to Roseville High, coached by Rolf Moeller. Roseville won from Sacramento 31-19 in the finals.

Grant Union of Sacramento captured the lightweight division championship by defeating Rio Vista in the finals 19-13. Grant was coached by Gordon McKeon.

In the Northern California section, no championship was played although Chico High won the title in the largest sub-league with a two-game margin over Marysville. Dunsuir won the championship of the remote Northern counties, but finished its schedule after Chico had disbanded.

EARL CRABBE



### Granite Annexes Utah Title

FOR the fifth time since the state tourney was instituted on its present basis 20 years ago, the Farmers of Granite High (Salt Lake City) scaled the heights. The fashion in which they turned back the best the tournament had to offer will long be remembered by the 4,000 wild-eyed fans who saw them gallop to a 37-22 victory over Davis County High of Kaysville, in the title game.

Davis, defending a title it had won last year for the first time since 1921, was badly outclassed. Following a close first half, one in which the Darts played on nearly even terms with their lanky rivals, Granite turned on the heat in the second half and with Vaughn Bennion, a really great pivot man, leading the attack, soon took a lead which hiked rapidly as the game drew to a close.

H. Cecil Baker, coach of the new champions, presented a team which was good enough to place two of its performers on *The Tribune* all-state team. Bennion was chosen for the center post and Captain Joe Gabardi, a barrel-chested guard with a penchant for taking the ball off either backboard, was also honored.

Despite the business recession, the 1938 tourney established a new high in attendance figures. About 18,000 fans saw the teams in action during the four-day tournament and historic old Deseret gym, adequate as it may have been when it was built back in 1908, was found unsatisfactory to accommodate the huge crowd. However, nothing better is available.

Minus the center jump, the 1938 classic approached an all-time high for sheer speed. However, the players have learned to conserve their energy and the new one-minute rest rule adopted by the state High School Athletic Association, also benefited the players by providing additional rest.

Teams as a whole presented a more standardized type of play this season. With the center jump eliminated, the five-man defense was utilized more often by teams with tall players, but the man-to-man and zone defenses were also used frequently. On offense, the short passing game was most popular with Utah high school teams. Dribbling was apparently a lost art.

MARLOWE BRANAGAN

### Three in a Row for Carson City

CARSON CITY won its third consecutive state championship of Nevada by defeating the Stewart Indians in the final game 22-12. To Congdon, Carson guard, goes the credit of carrying his team through to victory. Cool and clever, Congdon directed the team attack masterfully, slowing or speeding up the game at will. Coach George McElroy built his offense around Congdon and molded his team well.

The final game was a slow, drag-out affair since it pitted a deliberate offense (Carson) against a zone defense. Naturally, there was little scoring. Congdon made ten points via the long shot route while Trillis of Stewart could not connect with his usual long ones. Carson used a man-to-man defense over the entire floor with a deliberate offense, while Stewart used a zone defense and an offense built around screens.

H. E. FOSTER

### "Minnie" Stars in West Virginia

CLIMAXING an undefeated season in which they had won 16 games, Wheeling High won three games in the sectional tournament, two in the regionals, and three games in the state finals at Buckhannon to become state champions for the fourth time since the West Virginia tournament was inaugurated in 1914.

The championship game was the only one played in the final session. Wheeling, playing their best ball and using substitutes freely, defeated Grafton 68-41. The winners had little trouble penetrating Grafton's zone defense, and their own man-to-man was just as effective as it had been all year.

Bernard "Minnie" Mehen, Wheeling's 6 ft. 3 in. captain and forward, set an all-time scoring record in the final game, dropping in 14 field goals and 3 fouls for 31 points. It was a masterful performance and assured the tall sharpshooter the outstanding player award. Mehen was also an all-tournament selection in 1936 when his team also won the championship. He has been on the official all-state team during each of the past three years and is considered by many as the best high school basketball player the state ever produced.

The eight competing teams used many types of offense and defense. Davis used a fast break and a zone defense. They were excellent passers but poor shots. Wheeling and Clarksburg used a strict man-to-man defense, but they varied in that Wheeling would retreat to the defensive end of the court upon losing the ball and pick up each man as he came in, while Clarksburg played an aggressive man-to-man—checking each man very closely all over the floor. Both teams used a fast break when the opportunity afforded. Grafton used a fast break and a zone defense.

V. EVERETT BRINKMAN

### Nebraska "A" Title to Lincoln

THE state tournaments held in Lincoln at the University of Nebraska Coliseum on March 9, 10, 11 and 12 produced more close games and greater attendance than any tournament in recent years. There were no outstanding favorites in any class, and the teams were more evenly matched than they have been for many years.

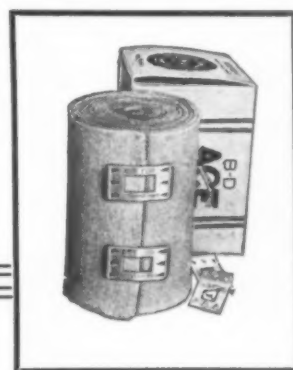
Nebraska again decided championships in three classes, A, B and C. The Class A championship was won by Lincoln High, coached by Ralph Beechner, after coming from behind in the second half to defeat Don Anderson's hard fighting Ainsworth team. In the first round, Lincoln won from Plattsmouth 47-28. They defeated Fremont 36-20 in the second round, and were then forced to put on a stirring fourth-quarter rally to defeat Creighton Prep of Omaha 28-24 in the semi-finals. An outstanding feature of the Class A championship tournament was the splendid showing of Wahoo and Ainsworth, two of the smaller schools in the division. Wahoo was not eliminated until the semi-finals, and Ainsworth gave a splendid performance in losing to the strong Lincoln team in the championship game.

The feature of the Class B championships was furnished by Bethany High of Lincoln, which won the crown for

(Continued on page 30)

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## State High School Basketball Tournaments, 1938

Comments on Elimination of Center Jump	Fees Paid Each Official	Admission Final Game Only	Attendance at Final Session	Total Attendance During Tournament	No. of Schools (teams) in Final Championship Tournament	No. of Schools Competing in State Association Basketball During 1937-38 Season	Runner-up	Winner
Together with 3-second rule has tended to increase long shooting and the outer-edge passing game.	\$25 for tourn.	50c	450	1,400	15	319	Selma	Jackson County, Scottsboro
Decreased effectiveness of zone defense.	\$10 + for tourn.	50c	1,500	4,000	16	55	Florence	Duncan
Decreased effectiveness of zone defense.	\$65 for tourn.	75c	2,000	7,000	Se—24 Jr.—18	50	Sr.—Little Rock Jr.—Leola	Sr.—Jonesboro Jr.—Jonesboro
<b>NO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN CALIFORNIA see text for sectional tournaments</b>								
Increased popularity of the fast break and zone defense.	\$75 for tourn.	50c	2,500	13,165	24	205	A—Longmont B—Rocky Ford	A—North, Denver B—Englewood
Encourages the fast break and long passing type of game.	\$10 + per game	A-B—75c-50c C-D—40c-25c	A-B—5,000 C-D—2,000	26,250	24	103	A—Nauvutuck B—Windsor C—D—Terryville	A—Manchester B—Branford C—D—Bloomfield
<b>NO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN DELAWARE</b>								
Games are more even and last minute stalling in front court is more effective.	\$35 + for tourn.	75c-40c	1,000	3,400	A—8 B—16	215	A—Orlando B—Chibley	A—Andrew Jackson B—Cross City
Game remains about the same.	\$40 for tourn. \$10 for final. (1)	* 50c-25c	661	1,727	6	500	B—Canton C—Stillmore D—Spence	B—Griffin C—Dacula D—Cottondale
Slight increase in the popularity of the fast break.	\$60 for tourn.	50c	A—1,500 B—1,000	A—3,000 B—2,000	8 in each class	168	A—Moscow B—Downey	A—Boise B—Iona
Speeded up game and increased scoring opportunities. Less set floor plays and decreased effectiveness of zone defense. More spectator appeal.	\$60+ for tourn.	75c	7,115	48,265	18	889	Braidwood	Dundee
Speeded up game and increased fast break systems. Less set play. Zone defense less effective against fast breaks.	\$60 for tourn.	\$1.25 season ticket	15,000	15,000	4	802	Hammond	South Side, Fort Wayne
Game remains about the same.	\$60 for tourn.	\$1	8,000	48,000	16	902	Rolie	Diagonal
Slight increase in popularity of fast break, although teams in championship rounds did not use it as much.	A—\$75 for tourn. B—\$50 for tourn.	A—\$1.75c B—50c	A—5,000 B—2,000	A—18,000 B—9,000	16 in each class	660	A—Wyandotte B—Corning	A—Ward Kans. City B—Downs
Speeded up game and increased popularity of the fast break and long pass type of game.	\$75 for tourn.	\$1	3,500	15,000	16	560	Maysville	Sharpe
Put more offense into game. State rule requires 6-second pause after goals before ball is put into play again.	\$15 per day	50c-25c	2,000	5,000	15	440	Many	Couhatta
\$20-\$15	50c	2,500	10,400	170	2	South Portland Winslow		
<b>NO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN MARYLAND</b>								
<b>NO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN MASSACHUSETTS</b>								
At start of season "pace horse" basketball was popular, but interest on the part of spectators and teams started using the delayed offense.	\$10 + for tourn.	\$1.75c-50c	U.P.—1,500 L.P.—6,000	22,000	U.P.—12 L.P.—32	715	No state wide finals. Upper Peninsula and Lower Peninsula championship in different classes. See text under "Michigan Peninsulas."	
\$75+ for tourn.	\$1.25-\$1	7,525	26,782	408	8	North, Minneapolis	Thief River Falls	
Has made for a decrease in effectiveness of zone defense.	\$15 per game	25c	1,200	2,000	8	Boys—Haleigh Girls—Horriake	Boys—Sumrell Pullton	
Girls has had little effect on game.	\$70 for tourn.	40c	770	2,125	10	740	Cape Girardeau	Pinckney
More close games and greater attendance.	\$40 + for tourn.	\$1	1,700	8,900	1	108	Kennett	St. Louis
		75c	4,000	16,000	16 in each class	510	A—Answorth B—Lincoln C—Oswala	A—Lincoln B—Lincoln C—Bratton



State	Notes	Score	Time	Attendance	Officials
MINNESOTA	Thief River Falls	463			
MISSISSIPPI	North, Minneapolis	8			
MISSOURI	St. Louis	8			
MONTANA	Great Falls	16			
NEBRASKA	Lincoln	540			
NEVADA	Carson City	30			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Portsmouth	16			
NEW JERSEY	New Brunswick	110			
NEW MEXICO	House	127			
NEW YORK	see text for "Eastern States" tournament at Glens Falls				
NORTH CAROLINA	Durham	2			
NORTH DAKOTA	Fargo	225			
OHIO	Newark	1,100			
OKLAHOMA	Oklahoma City	700			
OREGON	Beaver	202			
PENNSYLVANIA	Harrisburg	675			
RHODE ISLAND	Pawtucket	27			
SOUTH CAROLINA	Columbia	230			
SOUTH DAKOTA	Sioux Falls	400			
TENNESSEE	Knoxville	361			
TEXAS	Arlington	10,000			
UTAH	Granite	76			
VERMONT	St. Albans	105			
VIRGINIA	Richmond	250			
WASHINGTON	Vancouver	295			
WEST VIRGINIA	Wheeling	210			
WISCONSIN	Wausau	320			
WYOMING	Rock Springs	84			

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## Basketball Review

(Continued from page 27)

the third successive year. This team, coached by Lyle Weyand, advanced to the finals by defeating Paxton 31-16, Elwood 31-20, and Hardy 20-19. In the finals Bethany won the title by defeating Genoa High.

Bratton Union of Humboldt, coached by L. H. Kuper, defeated Octavia in the finals of the Class C tournament. This was the only overtime game of the tournament, and the final score was 19-18. On the way to the championship, Bratton Union also defeated Grafton 27-26, Ohioa 27-18, and Eagle 30-21. This was the second year that Octavia lost out in the finals by a narrow margin.

High school basketball in Nebraska during the 1937-38 season was marked by increased interest throughout the state. There were more teams participating than ever before, and practically all conference and district tournaments showed increased gate receipts.

O. L. WEBB

### North Carolina Champions

ONE new and one old champion were crowned in the finals of the North Carolina Class A and B tournaments at Chapel Hill in March. The four teams survived a field of 80 of the largest and smallest high schools in the state.

In the Class B competition for smaller schools, Pilot Mountain successfully defended its title with a well-earned 30-23 victory over Apex, eastern titlists. The win over Apex was the 36th consecutive for the undefeated westerners and their 58th in 60 games during the past two years.

In the tournament for the larger towns and cities, Durham's eastern champions had little trouble disposing of Salisbury's western leaders 32-14 to gain the Class A championship. It was the Bulldogs' eighth state title since the tournament was organized back in 1916. Durham, which averaged 56 points in 20 games this season, presented what many sports writers believed to be the best team in this state in the past 12 years. A week later Durham entered and won the South Atlantic tournament held at Lexington, Va., against the cream of the South's prep and high schools.

Captain Hassell Frye, stocky guard, was the offensive star in Pilot Mountain's victory over Apex. The 5 ft. 8 in. speedster sank spectacular field goals from both short and long ranges to score 16 points for high scoring honors.

Durham, with a team averaging 6 ft. 1 in., was never extended in its lopsided victory over Salisbury. The Bulldogs took the lead after 30 seconds and at intermission were in the van 13-8. Using frequent substitutions throughout the second half, the eastern quintet rang up 19 points while limiting its opponent to only two field goals and two fouls.

The four teams used virtually the same kind of offense and defense. On offense they resorted to the fast-break system but adopted the set offense when the fast break failed. A semi-zone defense was employed. The forwards played zone with the guards and centers using man-to-man.

About 1800 fans, composed mostly of ardent rooters from the four com-

peting schools, witnessed the final games played in the Tin Can, spacious athletic indoor plant of the University of North Carolina. The crowd was one of the largest to attend the finals at Chapel Hill in several years.

TOM BOST, JR.

### Michigan's Peninsulas

MICHIGAN does not have a central state tournament in basketball but rather an Upper Peninsula final and a Lower Peninsula final. As in the past, the Upper Peninsula finals were held in Class B, C and D and Lower Peninsula championships were decided for Class A, B, C and D.

Eight teams qualified in each class of the Lower finals and four teams in each Upper class. Lower Peninsula winners and runners-up follow: Class A, Kalamazoo Central, winner, Arthur Hill of Saginaw, runner-up; Class B, Christian of Grand Rapids, winner, St. Michael of Flint, runner-up; Class C, St. Augustine of Kalamazoo, winner, Charlevoix, runner-up; Class D, Brooklyn, winner, Lutheran Seminary of Saginaw, runner-up.

Upper Peninsula finalists follow: Class B, Ishpeming, winner, Lake Linden, runner-up; Class C, Crystal Falls, winner, Sacred Heart of Laurium, runner-up; Class D, Bergland, winner, St. Paul of Negaunee, runner-up. Both Ishpeming and Crystal Falls were runners-up last year.

C. E. FORSYTHE

### Kentucky Sharpe-shooters Win

THIS year, for the first time in the history of the sport, the state basketball tournament was managed by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association; heretofore it was run by the University of Kentucky. Increased interest in basketball was manifested throughout the year and the 1938 tournament drew the largest crowds in tournament history. For the third time in the 21 years of the tourney, a team representing a small high school won the championship. Sharpe, a very small high school in the western part of the state, coached by Homer Holland, defeated Maysville for the title.

At the conclusion of the first round, it was fairly evident that only six teams employed a definite offensive attack, the other ten using a "hit-or-miss" style of play. Sharpe used a zone defense and could be classed in the "hit-or-miss" category. In their four games, Sharpe averaged about 55 shots per game and hit approximately 21 percent of them.

Only once during the tournament did Maysville have a chance to use their well-defined offense, as three of their four games were played against zone defenses. In four games, Maysville averaged about 60 shots per game and successfully converted about 19 percent.

St. Xavier, which had won 27 consecutive games during the season, lacked their usual drive in the semi-final and bowed to Sharpe 26-23. Although defeated, St. Xavier placed three men on the all-state team. Sharpe possessed two of the best individuals in the tournament in Culp, a forward, and King,



center. Culp was a phenomenal shot and King an exceptionally good rebounder under both backboards.

In the championship game between Sharpe and Maysville, Maysville had possession of the ball one and a half minutes longer than the victors. This was probably due to the fact that Maysville had to handle the ball more often in order to get through Sharpe's zone defense, while the latter used a fast break and shot almost immediately upon getting into shooting range.

RALPH CARLISLE

#### Four Tournaments in Oklahoma

FROM a field of 925 teams, the championship tournament in Oklahoma brought together eight teams in each of three classes in the boys' division and one group of eight in the girls' class. Collectively, these teams had won 32 district and 8 regional tournaments on the two week-ends preceding the championship round.

In the finals for the Class A title, Tulsa Central took the lead over Oklahoma City Central and held it until the middle of the third quarter. At this point, Oklahoma City jumped into a two-point lead but was unable to hold it. Tulsa almost immediately tied the score, went ahead and remained there for the rest of the game. Both teams played a strong defensive game and it was due to the ability of Tulsa to convert 15 out of 19 free throws that they won, 35-37.

In the Class B bracket a game band of players from Cyril, backed by a large delegation of fans and the school band, played inspired ball to win over Blair to reach the finals, where they continued without a let-down and won over Delaware, 49-25. Victory won in Class C by downing Preston, 37-33. Byng's sextet won the girls' championship for the third year in succession by beating Vinson in the finals, 44-36. Miss Aldridge, Byng's stellar forward, sunk 17 field goals to score 34 of her team's points.

Greater offensive strength was shown by teams this year than last. The average points per game in the finals was 68 with 74 points being made in three of the games. The Class B and Class C teams in a number of cases used a zone defense which had proved successful on the smaller courts during the season. The Class A teams all played a man-to-man defense and used a more methodical system on offense.

LEE K. ANDERSON

#### Near Tragedy in Washington

SIXTEEN basketball teams representing eight districts paired off in the University of Washington Pavilion to battle for the state championship crown. Following the initial round on Wednesday, March 16, it was apparent that the tournament was to be close. While there was no outstanding favorite, five teams shared the limelight—Lewis and Clark, Anacortes, Stadium, Everett, and Hoquiam. However, Snoqualmie, Bothell and Vancouver remained in the running and it was anybody's tournament.

It was between the halves of the first game on Friday afternoon that a near tragedy occurred in the Pavilion. West Valley and Wenatchee had just left the floor when a thunderous crash was heard overhead. Spectators looked up to see a large section (about 8 by 25

feet) of the wire-glass skylite being lifted up out of its framework. Some were so transfixed by the scene that they did not move; others ducked under bleachers. Luckily, most of the glass was carried off the building by the forty-eight mile gale that was whipping in from Puget Sound. However, some came down through the opening and two spectators were cut but not injured severely. It was fortunate that the accident happened between the halves, for the warning crash would have been less audible during the excitement of the game. The last half of the game was finished in one of the intramural gyms near by, West Valley winning. Due to the misfortune, play was postponed for the rest of the day and the three remaining games were moved to Saturday morning.

The Lewis and Clark vs. Vancouver game Saturday morning was one of the strangest tournament games of all time. Vancouver, employing a "five-spot" zone, was up against one of the best ball-handling clubs of the tournament. Lewis and Clark players were determined to get in for close one-hand shots and the Vancouver boys were just as determined to stop them. The first half ended 2-2, Lewis and Clark having collected two free throws while Vancouver garnered one field goal. It was quite interesting to note that the spectators were really enjoying the safe game.

However, soon after the second half started, Lewis and Clark, on a couple of fast breaks, sunk two baskets and a free throw and was leading 7-2. The tide soon turned, though, and after intercepting several passes and tying up the Lewis and Clark ball-handlers, Vancouver managed to sink three field goals and two free throws in rapid succession, and controlled the ball the last two minutes to win out 10-8.

In the other semi-final game Everett came out for the second half trailing 10-18, but with a tremendous drive and the accurate shooting of its star forward, Ludwick, were able to pass Hoquiam just before the final gun.

In the final game of the tournament the big boys from Vancouver were not to be denied. They went about their work with a confidence that had been lacking in their earlier games. At the half they held a 24-14 lead over Everett. The usual last-half rally by Everett failed to materialize, and the final score was 42-24, Vancouver.

MARSHALL SHIELDS

#### Jackson Repeats in Florida

RIDING roughshod over all opposition, Andrew Jackson High of Jacksonville won the Florida Class A title for the second straight year. The 1938 tournament marked the first time in history that the smaller schools of the state, playing in the B division, were separated from the larger schools who played in the A class.

The competition was unusually keen this year. On Friday morning, March 11, Miami Beach, using a man-to-man defense and a fast breaking offense, defeated Marianna 42-24. In the second game of the morning, Orlando, employing a man-to-man defense coupled with a fast breaking offense built around Arnold and Isbell, defeated Plant of Tampa 35-24.

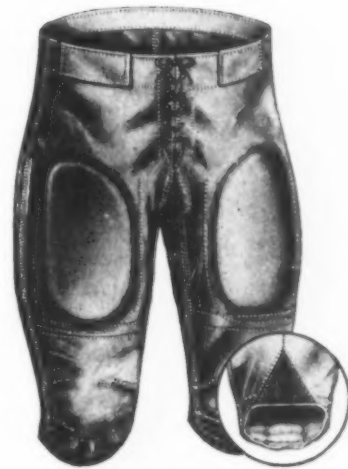
The late morning game pitted Miami

(Continued on page 32)

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against Pensacola. Miami used a zone defense and a deliberate offense with three men out, to pile up 33 points against Pensacola's 25. The final Friday morning game brought together Andrew Jackson and Hillsboro of Tampa. For three quarters of the way they waged a merry battle, but in the final period the Tigers' class told. Hillsboro used a fast break with 3 men out and two in, and one man, Jiminez, always in the "hole." Jackson using a fast break with 3 men in and 2 out on the offense and a man-to-man defense came out on the long end of the score 35-24.

The semi-final games Friday night produced some of the best basketball seen in recent state tournaments. In the first game Orlando and Miami Beach using the same type offense and defense, fast break and man-to-man, played nip and tuck ball the entire way. Arnold and Isbell of Orlando finally managed to pull the game out of the fire with a last minute rally. When the whistle blew the score book showed 30 for Orlando and 29 for Miami Beach.

In the second semi-final game, Jackson was playing against one of the two teams to beat them during the season—Miami. Miami used a zone defense with a slow offense built around Schemer which proved very bothersome to the Tigers. Coach Mike Houser of Andrew Jackson used his two all-state forwards, Johnny Mathews and Phillip Coleman, to good advantage and Miami was upset 35-34.

This win left Jackson and Orlando in the finals. The Jackson Tigers had defeated Orlando twice in the regular season and once in regional play, and were out for blood again in the deciding game for the Class A championship.

The Orlando team coached by Walter Hovater proved a worthy foe and for one half of the game played the Tigers on practically even terms. Neither team scored for fully five minutes of the third period until Coleman of Jackson threw one in from beyond the circle. After this the Tigers went on to play a superior brand of ball in every department of the game.

The guarding of Jim Norman and T. L. Ogier, until the latter went out on personals, and then Billy Teate held the two Orlando aces, Arnold and Isbell, in check most of the game. However, the latter with two minutes left to play and Jackson leading 22-20 made a great shot to tie the score at 22 all.

It looked like an extra period would have to be played, but to save the trouble Jim Norman, Tiger guard, standing out beyond the free-throw circle, nonchalantly dropped the ball through the hoop for the winning two points just as the gun fired.

CYRUS E. ANDERSON

#### Iowa Girls Tournament

DISPLAYING a better brand of scientific basketball than ever before, the Iowa high school girls tournament broke all records both for competing teams and attendance. More than 15,000 fans witnessed the seven sessions of play despite icy roads and a blizzard. A thrilled crowd of 3,700 watched West Bend High capture the state title by defeating the favored Lenox team 44-41 in the championship game.

In the opening round, West Bend trailed Winterset by 17 points with only seven minutes of the game re-

maining. The West Benders tied up the score and went on to win in an overtime, 43-42. The next night they staved off a Waterville rally and won 42-41. In the final game Lenox seemed headed for the title as they went into the final quarter with a 10-point lead. But once again West Bend smashed through at the finish to end the season unbeaten.

Iowa schools play two-court basketball. Since the tourney was brought into the Drake fieldhouse, attendance has increased 400 percent over an eight-year period. In 1937 the attendance rose 60 percent over any previous year, and the 1938 affair outdrew the 1937 one by 12½ percent.

Iowa sextets have also joined the large group of basketball teams which have found the pivot-post style of play most effective. The quarter-final round found six of the eight teams using a girl stationed in the pivot-post. The final game was a battle between two aggregations banking on exactly the same style, pivot-post and zone defense.

Passing was harder than ever before and the driving into the basket left little to be desired. Teams attempted to check pivot-post players by blocking the pass into the pivot, but this frequently resulted in a re-pass giving a forward a set shot from close in. The most needed development is footwork for the guards, both for guarding the pivot-post player and in switching.

FRANK BRODY

#### New Mexico Round-Up

WITH the greater physical strain placed on the boys under the present rules, there was a demand for larger squads during the past season and more boys participated in basketball than ever before. As a result of the elimination of the center jump, greater emphasis was placed on the development of individual offense and defense.

The five-man defense was by far the most popular type of defense used by the 16 teams representing the eight districts in the state championship tournament won by House High. A marked trend was noted in the tournament toward the adoption of the one-hand shot as the standard shot. This can be traced, perhaps, to the success of the Stanford University team, and especially Hank Luisetti, with the shot.

The biggest single improvement in state basketball this year has been a conscientious endeavor by the coaches to secure a more nearly standardized type of officiating through the medium of a series of officials' clinics in centralized localities over the state. It seemed to be the general opinion at the state tournament that this had contributed to a more uniform game.

STANLEY MILFORD

#### Giant "Midgets" in North Dakota

FARGO HIGH won the Class A championship of North Dakota, defeating Devils Lake 47-21 in the final at Bismarck. The Midgets, coached by Henry Rice, took the lead at the outset and were never headed. Wahpeton placed third by overwhelming Jamestown 43-12. Grank Forks, after losing to Jamestown by one point in the first round, came back to win Consolation honors, the third consecutive year they have attained this honor.

Fargo entered the tourney with a



record of 16 straight victories. They lost only the first two games of the season when the squad was divided in a doubleheader attraction.

The Midgets, belying their team name, presented one of the largest teams ever to enter the state classic.

The winning club used a fast break to advantage. If the defense was back, Fargo used a set-up of three men out in the front line and two under the basket. Cutting from this formation, men were often freed by natural blocks. However, much of the actual scoring resulted from rebound shots.

The tournament was the first three day, eight-team affair held in the state. The new plan proved popular with players and coaches and fans. The fact that gate receipts were some \$1000 less than last year was largely due to the fact that natural rivals did not get together in the final games. Minot, cham-

### Aberdeen Wins in South Dakota

FOR the third year South Dakota decided its basketball championships by the Class A and B system. The largest schools in the state, those having an enrollment of 299 or more, of which there are but 15, are in the A division; schools having an enrollment of less than 299 are in the B division.

As has happened consistently in A competition in the past, the favorites—the Conference champions—did not win. Huron, state champions in 1936 and '37 and Conference champions in 1938, was eliminated in the first round, 28-25, by the alert Rapid City five. In the semi-finals, Aberdeen defeated Rapid City and Yankton pulled a real upset by sinking Sioux Falls in a low scoring game, 19-14.

In the final game, Aberdeen won



Big and aggressive, this band of Arlington High sharpshooters won the South Dakota Class B title.

pion in 1936-37, was eliminated by Wahpeton in a close challenge game and was not present to defend its title. Bismarck, under Glen Hanna's coaching, after being a close second in the finals for the past two years dropped a first round decision to Wahpeton in this year's tourney.

The Class B tournament held in Minot was won by the St. Leo's Parochial School team of the same city. From the standpoint of brand of ball played, interest shown and closeness of competition, it was the best B tournament yet held.

Only one team used a zone defense, the other seven depending on the straight man-to-man and shifting only to avoid screens. The play was fast, each team using the fast break whenever possible. There were few set plays. The offensive set-up with three men in and the two guards back seemed to be favored.

For the first time in the history, the B tournament paid a profit to the high school league. This was partly due to the fact that the local team went through to the finals, but was also evidence of the fact that there is increased interest in this class of ball. There is no question but that the smaller schools are presenting good teams.

H. L. ROBERTSON

from Yankton, 38-24, in a game which for three-quarters of the way was very even. Aberdeen employed a rather deliberate offense with 3 out and 2 in, and used their height (which averaged well over six feet) to great advantage under the basket.

Arlington and Doland fought their way to the finals of the B tournament with Arlington winning very easily 32-17. Arlington, a pre-tournament favorite, had a large, aggressive, smart team and were ably led by Wesley Johnson, forward. The team used an effective fast break and had no set offense. Defensively, Arlington employed a tight man-to-man defense with which they effectively bottled up all opposition. At times they covered all over the floor.

Elimination of the center jump has not changed the game appreciably. In early season games all teams attempted to play a fast break, but as the season progressed play slowed down until it was little different than in the past. A very large percentage of the coaches prefer the game with the center jump eliminated.

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# BASKETBALL RULES CHANGES 1938-1939

Comments by H. V. Porter, Secretary, National Basketball Committee

**A**PPROXIMATELY 20 rules changes for 1938-39 were drafted by the National Basketball Committee at their meeting in Chicago early last month, few of which will have any direct effect on the game. The main concern of the committee, apparently, was to allay the apprehension of many critics that the increased speed of the game was detrimental to the health of the athletes.

The committee applied two brakes to race-horse basketball in college competition. They increased to five the permissible number of time-outs (the same number that high school teams are allowed) and provided for optional use of four 10-minute quarters instead of the usual 20-minute halves. Games played by quarters must have two-minute rest periods between quarters.

In the high school game, officials will be instructed to call a time-out of two minutes in the second and fourth quarters provided no time-out has been taken by either team during the first four minutes. In case of tie games next season, a three-minute "sudden death" session will be played with the first team to score two points winning. However, should the teams play through the extra period with only one point being scored, the team making the point will be the winner.

Perhaps the most important rule change for next year is the adoption of the modified three-second rule that has been recommended by the National Association of Basketball Coaches for the past three years. The committee opened the outer half of the free-throw circle to unrestricted occupancy by an offensive player as long as he does not have possession of the ball. This rule was used by A.A.U. teams last year.

The complete rules changes for 1938-39 and comments on them by H. V. Porter, high school representative and secretary of the National Basketball Committee, follow:

**Playing court** (Rule 1, Sec. 2). Court markings which place the end lines four feet behind the plane of the backboard are to be considered legal. Such markings may be used by those who have the space and inclination. The comments or a note will recommend that no such lines be used on courts which are near the minimum size and where there would be undesirable sacrifice of distance between backboards.

**Comment:** During the past several years there has been a rapidly growing sentiment to the effect that there are great advantages in the use of several feet of space behind the plane of the backboard. It will be noted that the action is not compulsory but it does enable a school to use such markings and not have them challenged by a visiting team. This will probably result in less congestion directly in front of the basket, reduce the number of out-of-bounds balls at the end and will result in more tries from on or behind the plane of the backboard and near the corner of the court. Future developments may result in reduction in size of the backboard and the elimination of backboard corners in order to widen the angle from which a try may be made.

**Equipment** (Rules 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 1). The Research Committee was instructed to study problems connected with several types of equipment. This includes baskets of a chain or strap construction, balls with an imitation leather cover and backboards of a smaller size and of various shapes.

**The ball** (Rule 4, Sec. 1). The size specifications for basketballs are to be as follows: Minimum circumference, 29 inches for players below senior high school age and 29½ for others; maximum circumference, 30 inches.

**Comment:** Play among junior high school and freshmen-sophomore teams will probably be improved through greater ability to handle the slightly smaller ball. Since the weight remains the same as before, it will also be possible to build strong walls in the ball and hence make them more durable. It

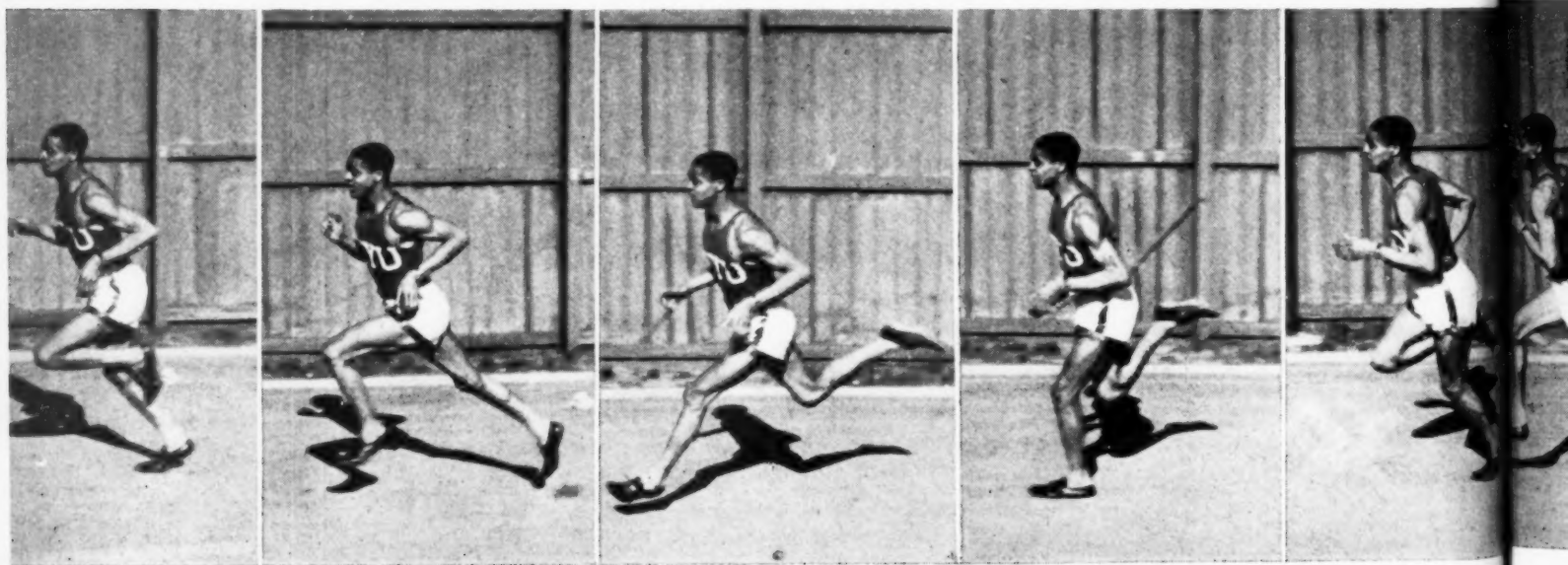
is probable that this initial step will ultimately result in the legalization of an even smaller ball to fit the hands of boys of grade school age. The slight reduction in maximum circumference is in harmony with more accuracy in ball construction. One-half inch tolerance is sufficient for any present good grade ball.

**Substitution** (Rule 5, Sec. 3). No substitution will be permitted during the interval which follows a score and after which the team scored upon is given possession of the ball unless there is a charged time-out or a time-out for injury.

**Comment:** During the past season, a number of difficulties grew out of the fact that the interval between the scoring of a goal and putting the ball in play was so short, that the signal for a substitution often came after the ball was well across the plane of the end line. Consequently the official was often caught in an embarrassing situation because he had to decide whether to literally interpret the rule or whether to call the play back and assert that he had heard the signal before the ball was thrown in. Under the new rule no team will be allowed to substitute unless the captain is willing to call for a charged time-out, or unless there is a time-out for an obvious injury. In that case it will be necessary for the team to remove the injured player if they are to avoid a charged time-out.

**Dead ball** (Rule 7, Sec. 7 and Rule 14, Sec. 13). The expression "Ball is in the air" is to be interpreted in such a way that if the ball is in the air on a try when the gun sounds to end a period, subsequent touching of the ball by a teammate of the thrower will constitute the end of the play. However, such touching by a defensive player will not nullify a goal which may be scored immediately following the touching.

**Comment:** This interpretation is to take care of a loophole which has existed in the rule. The question of the impulse which causes the ball to go in the basket is associated with this problem. It is felt that touching of the ball





after the gun by a teammate of the thrower should be considered a new impulse. However, the disregarding of touching by the defensive player is consistent with what has been the practice in the case where the ball, on the ring after the gun, is tapped by a defensive player.

**Length of game (Rule 8, Sec. 1).** Any game between adults may be played in quarters by mutual agreement between teams or by conference or league ruling. In such cases the administration will be the same as that governing other games played in quarters. Also by such agreement, games between players below college age may be played with a referee's time-out of two minutes in the second and fourth quarter. This time-out is to be taken the first time the ball is dead after four minutes of the quarter have expired, and provided there has been no charged time-out to either team during the first four minutes of the quarter. Intermissions between first and second and third and fourth quarters and prior to any overtime period are to be two minutes in length.

**Comment:** The questionnaire vote on whether all games should be played in quarters was more than 2,000 in favor of such procedure. On the other hand the college coaches who attended the meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches voted against the measure.

The compromise action of the committee will permit teams to play in quarters without setting aside any rule and it also authorizes any conference to provide for such games without going contrary to the rule. For small colleges or Y.M.C.A. teams which have few substitutes, action along this line is a health measure.

A number of high school organizations have felt that basketball is too strenuous for the average high school team and by conference or state ruling they have provided for a number of interruptions to slow down the game. Such organizations may choose to play the second and fourth quarter in eighths as is now optionally provided by the rules. The increase from one to two minutes in intermissions between quarters and prior to any overtime period is an action which will meet with the approval of those who believe the health of participants is in jeopardy because of the tendency to use a fast break, hard-driving offensive.

**Advancing the ball (Rule 8, Sec. 8).** The Editorial Committee was instructed to attempt to redraft this rule and, if possible, to base it on the assumption that the division line is always in a given team's own back court.

**Comment:** There are many technicalities in connection with the administration of the center division line rule. The committee realizes that it is impossible to merely pass over the situation by stating that the division line is to be treated as a boundary line. Such a statement is valueless because the ball is dead when a player in possession touches a boundary line, and consequently there can be no pivoting. The committee believes that simplification may result if the division line is considered to be always in a team's back court and the Editorial Committee is attempting to redraft the section on this basis.

This will mean that when the ball is brought from the back court it will be necessary to take the ball entirely across the line. A player in possession, who is touching the line, will be considered in his back court regardless of the direction from which he is coming. A player with his pivot foot in the front court and the other foot on the line, will carry the ball in the front court as soon as he lifts his non-pivot foot. Likewise a player who dribbles along the line will be considered in his back court until such time as the foot of the player may be entirely in the front court.

**Putting the ball in play (Rule 8, Sec. 9).** The Editorial Committee was instructed to attempt better coverage for the procedure in putting the ball in play after a score. It is to be made clear that there are to be no restrictions on the movement of the ball at the end of the court by the team in legal possession, except as provided by the five-second time limit.

**Tie score (Rule 9, Sec. 3).** The "sudden death" method of ending tie games for players below college age is to be used in the first overtime period. This overtime is to be three minutes in case neither team scores two points during that time. If a team is one point in the lead at the end of three minutes, that team shall be declared the winner. In case of a tie at the end of the first overtime, the same rules will apply to subsequent overtime periods. The overtime rule for tournaments will be the same as for other games.

**Comment:** The provision that one point may win the game if no other points are scored during the overtime period takes care of the situation where a team under the old rule might have purposely missed a free throw in the overtime, since one point would not have won the game.

**Held ball (Rule 10, Sec. 2 and Rule 12, Sec. 2).** There is to be no jump ball at a spot less than six feet from either the end line or sideline.

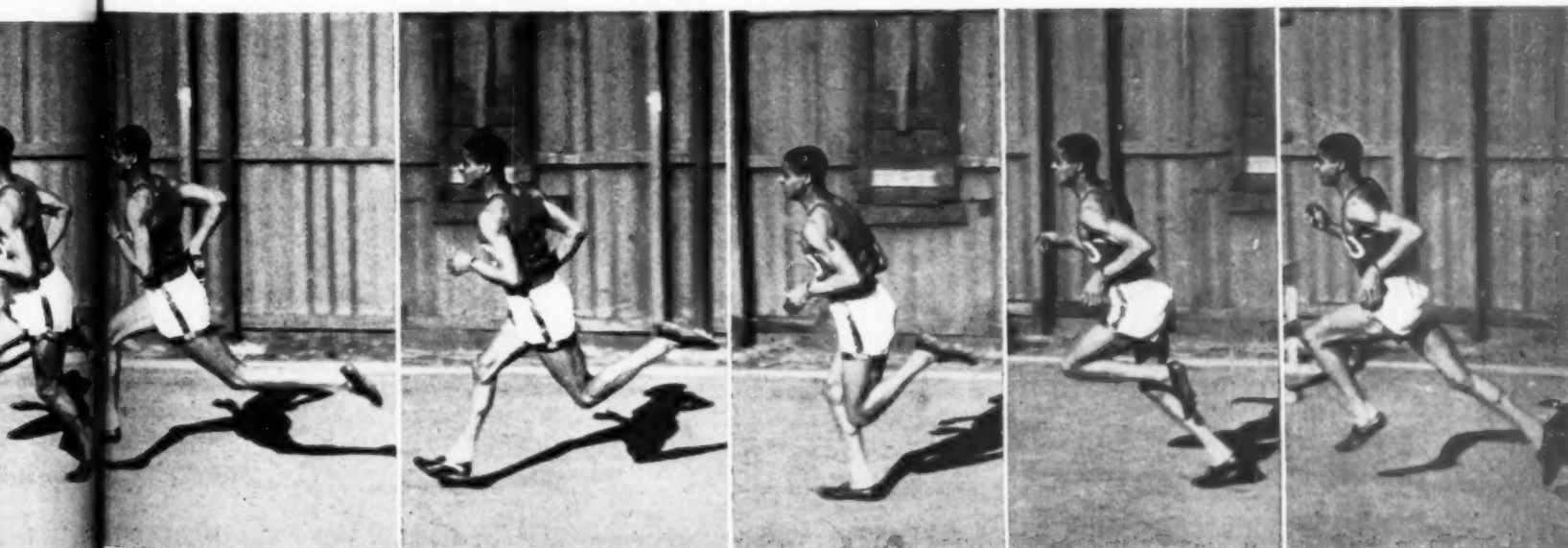
**Comment:** If a held ball is declared near an end line or if the official is in doubt as to which team caused the ball to go out of bounds, the ball will be brought in six feet from the end line. This is consistent with what is done at the sideline. It will be noted that such a jump is impossible directly in front of the backboard because the ball would then be moved to the free-throw line by another ruling.

**Time-out (Rule 11, Sec. 2).** It is to be made clear that a captain may call for a substitution and if the substitution is made within thirty seconds, the time-out is not charged.

**Number of time-outs (Rule 11, Sec. 4 and Rule 15A, Sec. 1c).** Five charged time-outs are to be allowed a team (either adult or other). Also an excess

(Concluded on page 37)

**OLYMPIC HOPE FOR 1940:** Latest middle distance runner to take his place as a full-fledged star is Jim Herbert (below). The New York University sophomore warmed the hearts of the 1940 Olympic track and field committee during the past indoor season by showing his heels to some of the best runners in the country over distances ranging from 440 to 880 yards. His 1:20.3 for 600 meters at the national indoor A.A.U. championships on Feb. 26 drove from the books Eddie O'Brien's old world record figures of 1:21. Herbert is a "picture" runner. He has a loose, graceful carriage and covers ground with long, bounding strides. Note the almost perfect fixation of shoulder girdle as he runs. His head is inclined slightly forward and the general body lean is excellent. There is no tenseness in forearm action. The slightly cupped hands and loose wrists promote relaxation. If Herbert has any fault, it is an almost imperceptible tenseness at the finish of a stride of the muscles at the back of his neck.



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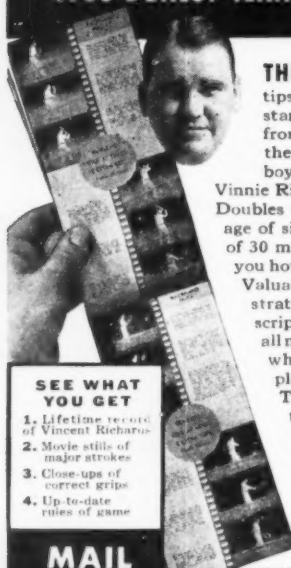
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# College Coaches' Convention

By George R. Edwards

**T**HE nation's college basketball coaches evidently are well satisfied with the new lively game. At the National Association of Basketball Coaches' eleventh annual convention in Chicago early in April, the game's teachers recommended only a few changes in the rules to pass along to the National Basketball Committee. An extensive program was conducted during the two days of the convention in which the coaches considered all criticisms of the game as it is played in the schools, discussed possible improvements and drafted a report to the rules committee recommending several minor rules changes.

The session in which this report is prepared always is the highlight of these meetings. A year ago the coaches spent several hours on two topics—standardized interpretations on screening and blocking and the elimination of the center jump. This year they quickly disposed of screening and blocking problems, voting unanimously in favor of the screening rule adopted last year, and also expressed their approval of the no-center jump rule. As far as the coaches are concerned, this provision is in the book to stay.

### More rest periods

However, there have been some complaints that the elimination of the center jump has dangerously increased the physical burden on the players and resulted in several health hazards. Studies read at the convention indicated that much of the apprehension on this score has been exaggerated and that there is no cause for alarm. The coaches, therefore, refused to recommend any change in the center jump provisions, but sought to placate the coaches who thought the game was too fast by providing more and longer rest periods. It was suggested to the National Basketball Committee that the length of a charged time-out in college games be increased from one to two minutes, and that five such periods be allowed each team during a game.\*

Other proposals along this line concerned enforced pauses after field goals and successful free throws, breaking down college games into 10-minute quarters, permitting a player to be substituted more frequently, increasing the number of personal fouls before disqualification, and allowing a team to nullify a charged time-out by in-

serting a substitute. All of these motions were defeated as the coaches believed that five two-minute rest periods per team would afford sufficient time in any game for players to recuperate.

From proposals to provide adequate rest, the coaches turned to the opposite extreme—consideration of proposals to bring about more continuous play. Some coaches believe that the present position of the end line with only two feet between it and the backboard does not allow enough space for good rebound work. An additional foot or two would reduce the number of out-of-bounds situations along the end line, eliminate considerable whistle blowing, and prevent many fouls since the rebound man would have more room to escape traps. Two propositions along this line were considered.

The Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference reported on its experiments with the end line drawn four feet behind the basket instead of the customary two feet. Results of this test were so satisfactory that this conference recommended a two-foot extension of the end line. Roy Mundorff of Georgia Tech gave results on a similar experiment which, however, provided for a smaller increase of the court.

The effects of such extensions upon many floors, particularly those of high schools, worried the Association. Believing that the Georgia Tech plan was adaptable to a larger number they requested the Rules Committee to consider it.

A game situation which the coaches largely oppose is the growing practice of teams which are behind in score to foul deliberately in close games in hope of obtaining possession of the ball after the free throw. To discourage this practice, the coaches recommended that the team which has been fouled be given the option of the free throw or taking the ball out of bounds at the center sideline. In either case the foul is to be charged against the offender.

The only request relayed to the Rules Committee which might be rated as of major importance involved the three-second rule. The motion adopted unanimously read: "A player without the ball may remain in that half of the free-throw circle nearer to the center of the court without a violation being called. If he is in this area with the ball in his possession the three-second rule applies. Otherwise the present three-second rule in all of its applications is acceptable."

Increased popularity of compact zone defenses in some sections prompted this request. The area affected by this change is an effective scoring territory, and the coaches believe a little more freedom there would aid the offense (especially against zone defenses) without any danger of a return to the single pivot-post offense.

\*This recommendation was accepted by the National Basketball Committee and will be a part of the official rules next year. Practically all of the coaches' proposals for rules changes were approved by the rules committee. See page 34 for complete list of new legislation for 1938-39.



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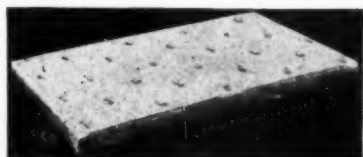
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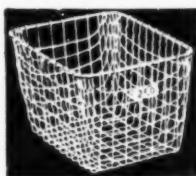
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## Basketball Rules

(Continued from page 35)

time-out may be taken at the expense of a technical foul. The referee has authority under Rule 6, Sec. 4, to stop any abuses.

*Comment:* This is in harmony with the policy of making the game less strenuous. It will be noted that it is no longer necessary for a team to prove an emergency or injury in order to secure an excess time-out. It will also relieve the official of the embarrassment which under the old rule followed the inadvertent granting of an excess time out when there was no injury or emergency.

**Time-in** (Rule 11, Sec. 5). If a time-out or intermission is declared when the ball is in possession of a player, any player of his team may put the ball in play from out of bounds when play is started.

**Three-second rule** (Rule 14, Sec. 12). The three-second time limitation will not apply to a player who is not in possession or control, unless he is in that area bounded by the lane lines, the free-throw line and that half of the free-throw circle which is nearest the basket. The free-throw line will be considered part of the restricted area but such a player will be allowed to run or pivot into and out of the restricted area at will.

*Comment:* The player without the ball will be allowed to move at will in the outer half of the circle. This opens the way for the return of the pivot post play. It will be necessary for officials to insist on lack of contact in this situation if the old evils which resulted from the jockeying for position are to be kept out of the game. If officials will insist on "seeing daylight" between the post player and his guard, the troublesome borderline decisions may be kept to a minimum. The player without the ball will have the right to step into the restricted area for a period less than three seconds and the count will be off if and when he steps back into the unrestricted area. Passing the ball from one player to another in the outer half of the circle will not be considered a violation unless one player holds the ball at any given time for three seconds or longer.

**Notification of time-out** (Rule 15A, Sec. 1c). The scorer will be instructed to notify a team through the official when that team has taken its fifth time-out. However, responsibility for keeping account of the number is not entirely removed from the captain. If notification is not given and an excess time-out is requested, it is to be allowed and a free throw awarded to the opponents.

**Personal fouls** (Rule 15C, Sec. 13b and e). The Editorial Committee was authorized to make it clear through interpretation, comment or otherwise that the rule requiring an extra free throw for a deliberate foul should be rigidly enforced and that the section dealing with flagrant unsportsmanlike infractions should apply to a number of these situations.

In addition to these changes, slight changes in wording, arrangement or interpretation were authorized for several sections of the rules. These are merely for purposes of clarification.

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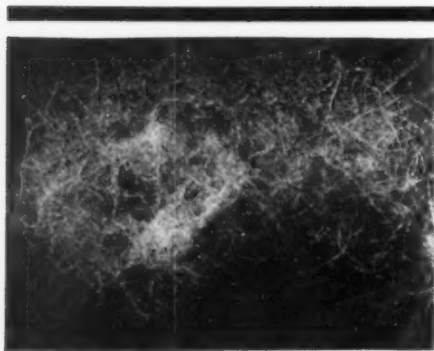
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For illustrated announcement, address

Secretary E. R. RANKIN,  
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## Says the Coach's Wife

If you have something for this column, send it to Mrs. Louise Matulis, Box 90, Davison, Mich.

I'VE been trying to think of a greeting, making a play on words of some athletic term, a sort of athletic "Jello again." The nearest I can come is "How do you boo?" which isn't very good sportsmanship.

We might begin with a "Pin a Medal on Hubby" contest. I'll step right up and nominate mine for the award, and if you can tell a better story, I'll give your husband a boost (or make some tactful suggestions to mine). My husband teaches six math classes, has two big study halls, sponsors the varsity lettermen's club, coaches three varsity sports, has traveled nearly 4,000 miles this school year to attend extension classes, got "A's" in his courses and master's seminar, cleans the house every week, washes the dishes for me every night, and scrubs the kitchen floor and the dog! Lead on.

Now let's take some credit for ourselves. While you're priding yourselves on being good sports and good losers, Mr. Coaches, give a thought to those gallant ladies—your wives. Your wife wants your team to win just as much as you do and for the same reasons. And when you lose, it's just as hard for her to meet the wife of the other coach and smile and say, "The best team won," as it is for you to go through the same routine with the other coach. And remember, it is your wife on the sidelines who has to listen to criticism of your coaching tactics, criticism that probably never reaches your ears. I paraphrase a little verse of Alec the Great's:

*I sometimes knock my man a bit  
(Although it isn't fair to)  
But how I fly to his defense  
When other people dare to!*

ONE wife, who had better be nameless, writes: "My husband has been out of college about five years. We were married just recently, and I am appalled when I meet his college teammates. Their chief aim in the last five years seems to have been to put on an extra fifty pounds. They're all married, and I don't know whether to blame their wives' cooking or to lay it to the fact that they don't exercise any more. I know one thing—if my Jim begins to add girth in some of these unbecoming spots, wham!—out will come the tomato juice, and I'll have him dizzy counting calories." Whew! what do you think of that?

Time to entertain the basketball boys again. I must get my wits sharpened for some new ideas. Last year I invited them all to "Tony's All Night Lunch." Signs to that effect were over the doors, and a regular lunch counter was set up in the kitchen. My heart almost failed me as I served them, but

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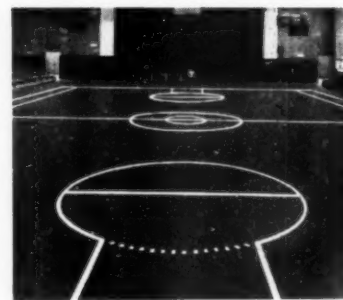
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I had watched them too many times at real lunch counters not to know what they like best: hot dogs (whole kennels of 'em), ten varieties of pop, doughnuts, and mince pie. No casualties.

Before they ate, they had an "indoor track meet." True, the hammer was only a blown-up paper sack, the shot-put a marble-putt (into a milk bottle with the aid of a twisted putter), and the loving cup for the winner a thimble soldered onto a collar button, but the rivalry equaled that of a Big Ten meet. The season was rehashed over the coffee. Finally, tactful suggestions that the hour was late were met with, "Oh, no, this is an all night lunch!"

**F**OOD, it appears, is going to have a lot of space devoted to it here. There must be something to that "way to a man's heart" adage. One Iowa wife says, "Here's a hint that works beautifully. Try it during a very important conference or tournament game, especially if there's a cup at stake. At the half send a note by messenger—'If the team comes through tonight, I'll be expecting you for meat balls and apple pie Sunday night, boys.' It's strange how the mention of food gives them that added vim or pepper they needed."

Mrs. Harry Edgar of Beallsville, Pa., tells us that, "We' also coach in a small town, and have mostly a bunch of husky farmers on the team. And can they eat! That's no word for it when it comes to baked beans, ice cream and cake, which is primarily what our annual feed consists of. Last year I baked the beans in the largest roaster I had for twelve of them, and served all the trimmings. When they had finished, I had to go to the restaurant for a sandwich for myself. There wasn't a crumb left."

Let's have your best suggestions for game night dinners. For football, baseball and track, they have to be assembled in a hurry and they mustn't be too heavy. For basketball, the food must be light because Mr. Coach is bound to be nervous and something unusual is needed to take his mind off the game. *Filets mignon* are my favorite.

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## Coaching School Directory

**BUTLER UNIVERSITY**—Indianapolis, Ind. Aug. 8-13. Paul D. Hinkle, director. See advertisement on page 25.

**CORNELL UNIVERSITY**—Ithaca, N. Y. June 27-July 2. George K. James, Director.

**DUKE UNIVERSITY**—Durham, N. C. July 25-30. Wallace Wade, director. See advertisement on this page.

**INDIANA BASKETBALL SCHOOL**—Logansport, Ind. Aug. 15-19. Cliff Wells, director. See advertisement on page 38.

**KANSAS STATE HIGH SCHOOL**—Topeka, Kans. Aug. 22-27. E. A. Thomas, director.

**MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE**—Spirit Lake, Iowa. Aug. 15-20. J. M. Saunderson, director.

**NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY**—Evanston, Ill. Aug. 15-27. K. L. Wilson, director. See advertisement on this page.

**PENN STATE COLLEGE**—State College, Penna. Main Session, June 27-Aug. 5; Inter-Session, June 7-24; Post Session, Aug. 8-26.

**TEXAS HIGH SCHOOL**—Lubbock, Tex. Aug. 1-6. Carroll Wood, director.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**—Berkeley, Calif. June 20-24. Leonard B. "Stub" Allison, director.

**UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY**—Lexington, Ky. June 6-12. Bernie A. Shively, director.

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA**—Minneapolis, Minn. June 13-18. Louis F. Keller, director.

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA**—Chapel Hill, N. C. Aug. 15-27. Robert A. Fetzer, director. See advertisement on page 38.

**WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY**—Morgantown, West Virginia. August 8-13. Alden W. Thompson, director.

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## Girls' Basketball Rules

THE Committee on Women's Basketball approved few changes in the rules for 1938-39. Major accomplishment for next season was the recognition of two-court basketball as the official game.

In recognizing the two-division game as official, the rules committee was swayed by the increasing popularity of the game and the mass of opinion that it be accepted as official. The committee was also influenced by the fact that several research studies comparing the relative strenuousness of the two types of games proved that there was little or no difference between the two games. In several of the phases studied, such as amount of actual playing time, distance covered and loss of weight, the three-division segmentation actually proved more strenuous than two-court. Teams that want to play three-court basketball in 1938-39 may do so by mutual consent.

The committee drafted a rule that the official scorebook next season must be kept on the score table during the entire game, including the time out at the half-time rest period. This ruling allows the book to be accessible at all times to the officials and coaches. In the past, the scorekeepers often left the floor between halves and took the scorebook with them. Now they will be requested to stay at the score table.

Another ruling for 1938-39 will not allow a time-out to be taken between free throws when more than one has been awarded a team. Because the ball is dead between free throws when more than one is awarded, a captain, in the past, has been able to call time out.

Under the old rules, if a foul or violation occurred before the center had a chance to release the ball, her side received no advantage from their turn at the center throw. Consequently, the rules committee felt it fair to allow the same team to receive the ball again at the next throw-in rather than alternate as the old rule demanded.

Because of the misinterpretation and lack of specific wording concerning the position of the players at the throw in, Rule 10, Div. C, Sec. 2-A under "Putting Ball in Play," has been reworded to read as follows: When the referee is ready to pass the ball to the center player, "A forward of the team entitled to the ball shall take her place anywhere in the center circle ready to receive the ball." The other players must remain outside the center circle and within their respective sections until the ball has been passed by the center. The penalty for a violation is a warning after the first offense and a technical foul on repeating the offense.

This prevents players from moving out of their own section before the ball is thrown by the umpire and then racing across the division lines into their own section (interchange of positions between guards and forwards) before the ball is received by the center.

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